JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,470—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1895.

A FRAGRANT ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE AND MOUTH-WASH.
CALVERT'S DENTO-PHENOLENE.
The Editor of *Health* says :—"The most effective preparation for ridding the mouth of the aroma of tobacco, and leaving a pleasant taste."
1s, 6d., 2s. 6d., and 1-lb. 7s. 6d. bottles (English rates).
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5152	R. G. Murray	21st Sept.
B.V.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
P.V. COROMANDEL	4409	W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
BV.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transfer to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand passages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th August, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,191	750	1st Sep.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.
GISELA	A. Mills	4,253	350	7th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 920	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

Including Wine or Beer Supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,469	350	21st Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 23, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. R. RUBATTINO	19th Sept. 1895.
S. S. Doo. BALDUINO	17th Oct. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 22, 1895.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
THIS Line does now issue 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class, and Deck Through Tickets to—
EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA, and SOUTHAMPTON.
In connection with the Union Line Mail steamers from DURBAN once a Month.
For Rates and particulars apply to
F. HEYER, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
London Agents,—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th September, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd September, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 5th September, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 5th September, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on the 7th September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR MAKULLA, ADEN, AND RED SEA PORTS.
S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on the 2nd September.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on the 13th September, calling at Mozambique, Quilliman, Chinde, Beira and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st August, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Co.
Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe *via* China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street. House.

AN ESTABLISHED RECORD,
Which has long remained undisturbed, is that held by GOUT AND RHEUMATICS which are estimated to have caused more absolute pain than any other four complaints combined. Those who suffer will confirm the reliability of the estimate, but we are gradually reducing the lead by means of
KEMP'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC MIXTURE.
Per Bottle Re. 1-8.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CRICKET KIT.
BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY.
ALL CANE CRICKET BATS.
Strongly made, of correct weight, and well balanced.

	A	B	C quality.
Cash	11-8	9-8	7-8
Credit	13-0	10-10	8-8

CRICKET BALLS,
DUKE'S and TREACHER'S REGISTERED PATTERN.
Batting Gloves, Gauntlets, Leg Guards, Nets, WICKETS, and all Accessories.
Detailed Price List on Application.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
BOMBAY.
HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.
OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.
Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.
RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER,
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.
HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!
Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED.
UMBRELLA'S! UMBRELLA'S !!
SEAMLESS WOVE EDGES,
(A SPECIALITE.)
GENTS' FINE TWILL SILK UMBRELLA'S,
FROM RS. 9-8 TO RS. 16-8.
GENTS' EXTRA FINE ALPACA UMBRELLA'S,
FROM RS. 6-8 TO RS. 7-8.
LADIES' FINE SILK UMBRELLA'S,
RS. 8-8 TO RS. 15-8.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"There's Naë luck about the Hoose" without } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Village Blacksmith" advised "The Diver" to Smoke } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Old Folks at Home" have "Golden Days," thanks to } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Minstrel Boy" sang : "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS :—
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER.
OF all the many things that I have seen in my numerous wanderings about Europe, those which are connected with renowned personages and historical events, BLUTHNER have the firmest hold upon my memory, and the man whose name is at the head of this article stands forth in connection with some of the most memorable events of my experience.
It was in the middle of the seventies my journey BLUTHNER first to Switzerland had taken me to Lake Lucerne, and Brunnen was my headquarters. One lovely evening in August I toiled up the steep winding road past Morschach to the celebrated Axenstein, where I intended to watch the sunset. Having feasted my eyes upon the magnificent BLUTHNER spectacle, I strolled through the wooded park and returned to the Hotel, where I arrived about ten o'clock.
A respectful group of persons, among whom were a large number of Englishmen, had assembled outside the Garden Saloon, and whilst listening to the sounds of Beethoven's "Adelaide" were attempting with patriotic enthusiasm to obtain a glimpse of those within. A young girl, delightful in the freshness of her youth and musical enthusiasm, sat at a PIANOS grand piano, having for her audience a stately lady of middle age, seated near the window, and several ladies and gentlemen standing respectfully round the youthful performer. When the piece came to an end, on a sign from the elder lady, the company dispersed. GRANDS It was Queen Victoria of England with her favourite daughter Beatrice, now Princess Henry of Battenberg, who were enjoying the unequalled summer freshness of Axenstein. After the enthusiastic Englishmen and the rest of the company had retired, I stepped into UPRIGHTS the deserted Garden Saloon, and approaching the open Grand, whose rich tones had lately so moved me, read the Name, "JULIUS BLÜTHNER," upon it.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Agents—BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL
SATURDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER.
ALL REMNANTS AT HALF-PRICE.
FURTHER REDUCTIONS!
DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
A REMEDY FAR AHEAD OF ANY IMPORTED TONIC
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR
Combines in unique and concentrated form the properties of no less than five of the most powerfu Tonics known.
Invaluable as a stimulant, and highly Beneficial to Convalescents, it should find A place IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.
A Wonderful Restorative. May be taken as a Liqueur after Meals.
Price : Rs 3 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.
VALVOLINE.
A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—
A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C Do. do. medium viscosity.
S Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.
Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

KEMP'S ANTI-IODISM SARSAPARILLA WITH IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
IN this preparation, while the full action of the Iodide of Potassium is maintained, the distressing symptom of "IODISM" is prevented. This is a great advantage to Vegetarians and to all persons Susceptible of Iodism, for it enables them to continue the use of a most Valuable Drug during a prolonged course of treatment, and is indeed a boon to the people of India, whose form of diet renders them very liable to Iodism even in small doses, unless the Medicine is protected in the way we have succeeded in protecting it.
KEMP'S IODISED SARSAPARILLA
Is the only preparation so protected.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, 4-8 and 8-8.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
KEMP'S SARSAPARILLA EXTRACTS.
For clearing the complexion, removing Itchiness, Tetters, Blotches, and Discolorations, and restoring a healthy function to the Skin. Also useful for Chronic, Joint and Bone diseases.
These Extracts are prepared at short intervals as required in our own Laboratory, and with the finest selected Sarsaparilla Root.
KEMP'S Compound Fluid Extract of, Rs. 2-4
KEMP'S Iodized Compound Fluid Extract.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PELLICULINE.
The most elegant and useful Toilet Powder for refreshing the Skin after a Bath, especially in Hot weather. It allays irritation, prevents prickly heat in most cases, and softens and tones the Skin.
Equally useful to Adults and Children. Is specially pleasant after Shaving.
Prepared also as a Cream.
Price, Re. 1-4.

KEMP'S WIDELY-KNOWN EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.
Recognized all over India as the best preservative and restorative of the Hair.
Its early use by the young and middle aged has in numerous instances prevented early baldness, and preserved a full and glossy head of hair.
Much Care and Skill are required in the manufacture of this preparation, and as it has been our SPECIALITE for a quarter-of-a-century we can assure its perfection for the purpose for which it is intended. Very numerous testimonials and thousands of repeat orders annually testify to the public approval of
KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
As the best Hair Preservative in India
Price, Re. 1-8.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DON'T NEGLECT AN ATTACK OF INDIGESTION,
For nothing will more quickly make life a burden, nor prove more difficult to eradicate if allowed to gain a footing.
KEMP'S PAPARIDINE
Is the finest and speediest remedy for Indigestion.
Perfectly safe to take. Prompt and thorough in its action. Renders no alteration in diet needful.
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
PAREL GYMKHANA.

DANCE will be held at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE on FRIDAY, the 13th September, 1895. Admission:—1 Gentleman and Ladies, Re. 1. Tickets can be obtained from the Undersigned.

M. D'MELLOW,
Honorary Secretary, Parel Gymkhana.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every Morning.

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Co.

Bombay, 1st September, 1895.

TO LET.

IN ROPE WALK LANE, a Small GODOWN, and STABLES, whole or portion, for six horses and four carriages. Also a large Godown in Rampart Row. Apply to

DADABHOY BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

IT is in CONTEMPLATION to SELL the Government Spinning and Weaving Mill at Baroda. Intending purchasers are requested to present their Offers showing clearly the amount for, and the conditions under, which they intend to buy, to the Undersigned, on or before the 30th of September, 1895.
It is optional with the Sircar to accept any of the Offers or to reject them altogether.
For further particulars apply to

माधवराव रामचंद्र फडणीस,

i.e., MADAVAROW RAMCHUNDRA, FADNIS.
Baroda, Hoozoor Fadni's Office, 31st August, 1895.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 721, Apollo Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, 1895, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business.
(1.) To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1895.
(2). To declare a Dividend.
(3). To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
(4). To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
(5). To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to 11th September, 1895, both Days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st August, 1895.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS.
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.

COOKING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.
FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS.
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. Elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY & POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL CAPSULES.

COVERED with Membrane, not with Gelatine, hence Superior to all others for Urethral complaints.
SOLD by all First-class CHEMISTS In India.

KOP'S BEER
(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—
On account and at the risk of the underwriters.—
H S 101-5—5 cases hops, sea water damaged.—
On account of the concerned—
1 case 17 dozen false diamond earrings.
1 case 84 dozen bottles brown and Russian leather dressing.
7 cases crystal glass plain Tumblers, 1, ½, ¾ pint size.
3 cases toys baloons.
An invoice of American nickled central draft kerosine oil table lamps.
One quite new upright piano, by Story and Clark.
3 cases note-papers.
A lot of Messrs. Ralli Brothers' grey piece-goods, consisting of dhoties, shirtings and jacconetts, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, September 2, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF OONDERIA STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Mahomedally Tyebjee, for himself, and as guardian of the property of Ebrahimjee Tyebjee, Hooseinbhai Tyebjee, and Sakinabai Tyebjee, minor sons and daughter of Tyebjee Sullamanjee, deceased, the mortgagor, under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 2nd day of May 1835, and an Indenture of further charge, bearing date the 27th day of December, 1888, and with the consent of Bai Amtoolabai, widow of Tyebjee Sullamanjee, and of Bai Jenaboo, widow of Essaji Jivaji, deceased, the last owner of the undermentioned premises, and also with the consent of Mr. F. H. de Britto, the guardian of the property of Abdool Hussan Jivajee, Abdool Kader Jivajee, sons, and Khutizabai, daughter of the said Essajee Jivajee, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1895, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with a dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of Oonderia Street, in the sub-district of Fort, formerly in the occupation of Essajee Jivajee and now in the occupation of Bai Jenaboo, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1370 and 1371, new No. 8531, old survey Nos. 1-2469 and 2468, new survey No. 3738, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17 and containing by admeasurement 152 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Oonderia Street, on or towards the north by the house of Hindustani, Jardosh Chotakhan, and on or towards the south by the house of Butler, Lalkhan.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Hiralal and Madhavji, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Police Office—A quantity of unclaimed goods and property.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazaar (where the whole kit has been removed for sale), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial-made household furniture of the latest design, plated, glass and crockerware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and pictures, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of W. H. THORMAN, Esq., and others.
The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, behind the Colaba Depot, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano, by Mornington and Garden, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, oleographs and picture's a handsome strong English-built gig, a powerful black pony, gentleman, saddle and bridle, garden, &c., the property of Lieut.-Col. F. STOKES, 2nd Regt. Irish Rifles.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On a Day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, valuable remaining household furniture (which was taken in the small bungalow for use), best platedware, crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of R. H. VINCENT, Esq., C. I. E., proceeded to Europe.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 2, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
A small quantity of beer, champagne, wines, brandy and liqueurs in quarts and pints.
A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room and pier tables, sofa, couches, arm and without arm chairs, side-board, almyras, camp cots, wardrobes, dressing and washhand tables, 11 stops American organ, &c.
The property of a lady, consisting of a cottage pianoforte by Metzler and Co., London, cushioned chairs, screen teapoys, cots with mattresses and curtains, chairs, dressing, washhand and writing tables, cruet stand, &c.
1 English-made large size cooking stove, almost new, "Abbess," No. 6, complete with utensils and 40 feet piping, burns coal, coke, charcoal or wood.
On account of the concerned, ex s. s. City of Dublin—
M C K N—1 1 case 500 dozen printed cotton handkerchieves.
12 2 1 case 30 pieces black Italian cloth.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Esmaloodin Jamaloodin—
E. J.—33785-33256—2 cases, each 30 gallons metal laquer of different colours for painting steel and tin trunks, cash boxes, &c.
On account and at the risk of Mowji Kessowji, ex-Africa—
923-M K-6398-99—2 cases, each 1,500 gross cards for thread.
1004 „ 6151-54-4 „ 1,500 do. do.
On account and at the risk of Luckmiram Pranshunker—
J F 2082-86 } 9 bales grey shirtings, 48 inches 38½-39 yards,
2089-92 } 8-10 lbs.
By order of Naginchund Kapoorchund, and on account and at the risk of Pomaji Tejaji—
1 gold vak, 1 chandanhar, 1 pair kadas, kundoras, and bangles.
By order of Tulka Kera & Co., and on account and at the risk of Ramchunder Baboolrow and Govind Dinaji—
1 gold watch with chain, 1 diamond ring, 1 diamond and saphire hoop-ring, and 1 diamond sali.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong-built light victoria.
1 second-hand office-shigram.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 coventry "Swift" safety bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN 5TH CAMATIPOORA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Laljee Kurson, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Nursoo Enkoojee, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of October, 1893, the following property, viz.:—
All that piece of ground, with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Fifth Camatipoora Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 283 and three-fourths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the public road, called Camatipoora fifth street, on the East by the house of Ramji Mussaji, on the south by a public passage and on the west by the house of Purshotum Khetsy, and which all hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Nursoo Enkooji and his tenants, and the said land is registered by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 2902, new No. 9876, old survey No. 1-2823, and new survey No. 5687, and the said messuage being assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 4 and now under ward No. 1469-927, and street Nos. 74 and 41-17, Camatipoora Bazaar Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF 7 CASES COLOURED SATINS AND 1 CASE COLOURED PLUSH.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Gamshilal Jankidas, Delhi.—

	4160-62	3 cases	coloured satins.
752	4623-24	2 „	do.
	5289-90	2 „	do. do.
B K	2520	1 „	coloured plush.

SALE OF 26 CASES COLOURED SATINS.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Bhugwandass Permessridass, Delhi—

	5305-9	5	cases coloured satins.
698	5316-20	5	„ „
	5435-50	16	„ „ „

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, September 2, 1895.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE .... Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.

NOTICES.

THE WESTERN INDIA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION

OF PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, Wood and Metal Work, will OPEN, at POONA, on the 25th September, 1895. 25 Prizes offered.
For prospectus, apply to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Poona.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 9th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held, at the Mill premises, on MONDAY, the 23rd September next, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business:—
1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1895.
2ND.—To elect Directors in place of those who may wish to retire.
3RD.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
4TH.—To sanction the question of Messrs. John & Company's bonus.

A. JOHN & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.

Agra, 13th August, 1895.

THE SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY DEBENTURE RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

1,200 Bonds of Rs. 500 each, carrying half-yearly Coupons Payable to Bearer.
Area of the Estate, 1,680 square miles; Population, 450,000 souls.
Annual Revenue about Rs. 8,50,000; Government Rent, Rs. 2,57,000.
SOLICITORS.—MESSRS. BARCLAY, MORGAN and ORR, Madras.
AUDITORS.—MESSRS. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.
BANKERS AND TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS:—
COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
The Terms of the Bonds are as under, bearing Interest from the 1st July 1895, Principal and Interest being payable at any of the Offices of the Bankers:—

Series.	Bonds. Rs. 500 each	Bearing Interest at p. ct. p. a.	Due 1st July. A. D.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5¾	1897	„ 502-8-0
C.	200	5½	1898	„ 507-8-0
D.	200	5¼	1899	„ 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	„ 525-0-0

The Bankers are authorised to afford any information required.

ROBT. G. ORR,
Resident Lessee, Sivaganga Zemindary.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
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THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.
Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

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Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.
The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.
Full particulars may be obtained from

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LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS...£4,456,573
TOTAL FUNDS.......................£8,406,465

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES at MODERATE RATES.

BONUSES on Life Policies in the participating Class have amounted to as much as 35s. per cent. per annum at the last three quinquennial distributions.
For Rates apply to the Agents,

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
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Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.
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APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.
And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.
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*Signature*________________

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

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Reserve Fund	$	55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.............. £160,000

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

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BANKS.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	4,500,000	=	„ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,928,000	=	„ 78,56,000

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M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay, 9th March 1895.

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CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed, when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.....................£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street),
Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street),
Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.
The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months .... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years ...... 4½ per cent. „
Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—
If paid in India........................Commission ⅛th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } „ ⅛th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } „ ⅛th „

J. K. MOIR,
Manager

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes Investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ⅛ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ⅛ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.
Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a. „ for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	£ s.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,471½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,351
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 15,000	100	{100 75	10. p.c.	} 170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	109,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	720
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	55
Asilary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	38
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	920
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	510
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,555
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	790
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	965
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs15	730
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	730
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	892½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	525
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	5?0
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,205
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	480
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,350
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	632½
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	675
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs10	220xd
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,150
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	805xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	880
Khatao Maccunjee	1,000	1,020	1,000	35	925
Leopold	5,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	242xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,145
Madras United	350	1,000	1,090	100	3,175
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,760
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	175
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	2,290
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 50	{250 50	dvd 4½	—
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	520
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,485
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	900
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,095
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	60	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,650
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	940
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	395
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	15 12½	235
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	675
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	470	500	25	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	60	550
Venilshunker Lakhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	710
Wania Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
B.B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	520
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	4 0
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	157½
Brehl's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	14	160
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,135
French	300	500	500	25	562½
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	97½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	360
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	530
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11¼	137½
Prince of Wales	100	590	500	25	450
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	600	20	685
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,210
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37/	200	all	16 12	200 210
Volkart	...	1,000	100	90	1,142½
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Isaac Ashdown	{1,750	100	100	15 7½	375
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	10	124
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,80)
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,480
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	5 0
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	60	1,675
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		560	5 pr. ct.	2/0
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,5	200	200	20	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,83	250	250	8 pr. ct.	310
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	339xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	20)
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	..
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	138
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	[illegible] ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	102
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	517½
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,057½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	108xd
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	28½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-10	Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	28-12	"
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-7	"
Do. do. new	"	28-5	
Australia bar Gold	"	28-10	
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-9	
Sovereigns	"	17-14	
Do. Dragons	"	17-13	
Silver ?	"	98-7	
Do. 17½	"	98-9	
Carolas	"	205-0	
Mexican	"	190-0	
France Piece	"	330 5	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions commence, 10 a.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Union Prayer Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Harris Football Tournament commences.
Annual Meeting, Beni-Israel Benevolent Society, Israel Mohola, 6-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Parsees vs. Kathiawar, Gymkhana ground.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The barque Grosvenor entered the dock on Friday, and the steamers Kilwa and Sabarmati left it on Friday, and the steamer Ponani yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Vindobona and Peninsular entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Benares left it on Friday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Arroyo, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-morrow.

LAD MANDAL.—A meeting of this Mandal will be held in the Moolji Jetha Cloth Market Hall, at 8-30 p.m., when Mr. Pranjivandas Balgovandas Pagdivala will deliver a lecture on "Friendship." It is open to Lad-Banias.

BENI-ISRAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The forty-first annual meeting of the Beni-Israel Benevolent Society will be held, at 6-30 p.m., at Israel Mohelah. The Rev. R. Scott has consented to preside.

MR. S. A. CHALK.—Mr. S. A. Chalk, East India and general agent, has, we hear, severed his connection with Messrs. W. Hutchinson and Co. (which firm was founded by Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., and Mr. Chalk), and started business on his own account in commodious premises, in Suffolk St., Pall Mall, East London, S. W., under the style and title of S. A. Chalk and Co.

EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CLERK.—Mr. D. J. Sharp, a merchant, having his office in the Fort, has reported that, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, his clerk Sookaji Dadaji, residing at Girgaum, having cashed two cheques of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,014, the one at the Agra Bank and the other at the Bank of Bombay, absconded, taking with him the amount.

ANNIVERSARY OF A FIRE-TEMPLE.—To-day is the one hundred and twelfth anniversary of the inauguration of the ancient Dady Sett fire-temple in Bombay. A grand thanksgiving ceremony will be performed in the morning at the fire-temple, which, as well as the street in which it is situated, will be illuminated in the evening, when a dinner will also be given in memory of the event.

FALL INTO THE DRY DOCK.—Govind Makand, a Hindu painter, aged twenty-five years, employed in the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, was, on Friday, engaged in painting the side of the steam-ship Nevada, which has been undergoing repairs in the dry dock, when he suddenly fell into the bottom of the dock from the staging, a distance of about thirty feet, sustaining serious internal injuries, which necessitated his immediate removal to the J. J. Hospital.

FIRE.—About half-past 12 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a Borah merchant, having his shop at Nakhoda Street, was opening a large wooden box, containing lucifer matches, in front of his shop, when some of the matches got ignited by friction, and before any assistance could be rendered the whole of the box with its inflammable contents was consumed, causing a damage to the extent of Rs. 100. The Pydhownie steamer arrived at the spot, but was not brought into requisition.

CHARITABLE FEAST TO THE POOR BEGGARS.—A charitable "ladoo bhojan" feast was given to the poor beggars of Bombay by Mr. Venkoo Baloo, the well-known Kamati contractor, on Saturday last. The beggars who numbered about 4,000, consisted of men and women, greater part of whom were blind, lame, lepers or otherwise incapacitated for work. In addition to sweetmeats each of them were given clothes. For the last twenty-eight years Mr. Venkoo Baloo has given annually such feasts and the occasion is always looked forward to by the poor of Bombay.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—On Saturday evening, a most interesting game of football was played, under the Association rules, and was witnessed by a large concourse of people. The game was between the Rovers and the Royal Irish Rifles. The military team consisted of the members who are to form the team that will compete for the Harris Cup. The Rovers with two exceptions had put forth their best team. The names of both the teams have already been published in these columns. A most consistent game was noticed during the match, and so well have the teams practised together that a better combination could not have been wished for. Though good play was displayed by both sides the scoring was one-sided and the military won the match by three goals to nil.

AN INDIGNANT CUSTOMER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Kudurbhoy Dawoodbhoy was charged before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting Mahomed Ismael. Complainant was in the habit of supplying butter to the accused every morning; but one day last week he failed to do so. The accused asked him the reason, but as he gave a lame excuse, accused lost his temper, and assaulted complainant severely with a "bamboo." The defence set up was that both men were worse for liquor at the time when the affray took place, and that it was merely a drunken row between them. The magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A PARSEE PHYSICIAN APPOINTED TO A LONDON HOSPITAL.—The many friends of Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, honorary chief physician of the Parsee Maternity Hospital in Bombay, have reason to congratulate him on the distinction attained by his son, Dr. Ruttonsha, who is at present prosecuting his studies in England. The young gentleman had already obtained several medical degrees and titles at home; and we now learn of his appointment as Physician of the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children in London. The permanent holder of the office is Dr. Butler Smith, one of the physicians, during whose absence Dr. Ruttonsha has been appointed to officiate.

COWARDLY ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—Inspector Holdway charged a Bania, named Wussonji Walji, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to Yennoo, a woman, residing at Doorgadavy, on Friday night. The woman was formerly in the keeping of the accused, but was now living apart from him as he had on a previous occasion assaulted her with a knife, for which he was fined Rs. 100 by a magistrate. About 11 o'clock, on the night in question, the accused went to her dwelling, and asked her to accompany him to his house. The woman refused to do so, whereupon he caught hold of her by her hair, and taking out a clasp knife from his pocket, inflicted two wounds on her left wrist. She raised an alarm, and the accused was arrested by a policeman. The man was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SADU'S WAY OF SHOWING HIS PIETY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Barnett charged Cullianji Hunsraj, a Hindu bookseller, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to Champa, a Hindu widow, by biting off a portion of her nose, on Thursday last, at her residence, at Mahaluximee. The accused, who is a *Sadhu* (hermit) and a disciple of Kaki Bawa of the Mahaluximee temple, frequently visited the woman, and made overtures to her, but she refused them, and complained about his misconduct to the Bawa who called the accused, and reprimanded him. The accused became enraged, and in the general dispute, which followed immediately afterwards, he caught hold of the woman, throwing her down on the ground, and bit her nose clean off. The magistrate, after recording the evidence, committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE CONFIDENCE TRICK.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Apparam Somram, a jagirdar of Hyderabad, charged Matalib Haji Mir Ali before Mr. Sanders-Slater, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 300. It appeared from the complainant's evidence that three months ago he met accused at Secunderabad when he expressed a desire to raise some money on his jagir. The accused agreed to pay a large sum of amount if the jagir was mortgaged with him, and both the complainant and the accused came to Bombay, on the 26th ultimo, to make a proper agreement. Accused then demanded and obtained from complainant Rs. 300 for the purpose of buying stamped paper, and paying a lawyer for drawing up the deed of agreement. Complainant subsequently ascertained that the accused had absconded with the money, and hence the charge. As accused expressed a wish to engage counsel to defend him, the magistrate adjourned the case till to-morrow (Tuesday).

DASTARDLY ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.—Two policemen were, on Friday night, escorting two men—an Arab and a Seedee—along the Imambara Road, to the Pydhownee Police Station, for being drunk and disorderly on the public road, when another Seedee, named Baket Sand, came up, and struck one of the policemen on the head and right arm with a stick, inflicting a wound about an inch in length, and rescued both the prisoners. Policeman No. 1962B at once took the Seedee assailant into custody, and raised an alarm, when another sepoy came up, and arrested the runaway drunkard Seedee. A search is being made for the escaped Arab. The injured policeman was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment. At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Seedee Baket Sand was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting the policeman in the execution of his duty, and also with rescuing two prisoners from legal custody. The magistrate remanded the case, pending the recovery of the injured policeman.

MR. CONDER AND THE Y.M.C.A.—Subjoined is a copy of the bound address, presented to Mr. Henry Conder by the members of the Y. M. C. A., at the Apollo Bunder Rooms, on Friday evening:—"Dear Mr. Conder,—As you are leaving Bombay for a well-earned furlough in Europe, the members of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association feel that they cannot let you go without assuring you of their very hearty gratitude for your labour of love among them, and wishing you earnestly and lovingly God-speed. As president of the Association during many years you have unsparingly devoted time and thought to its interests. As a personal friend you have endeared yourself to many who will sorely miss your wise counsel and sympathy. They know how little you have thought of winning praise and thanks from men, and that many words would not please you now. But it must be a cheering thought that many will be thinking affectionately and prayerfully of you during your absence from India. And, as they thank God for what He has helped you to do in the past by your life and example, they pray that His rich blessing may follow you wherever you go, and that His peace may keep your heart and mind."

THE NATIONAL S. AND W. COMPANY, LIMITED.—At an adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, held on Saturday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, Mr. Edulji Nusservanji Setna presided. The chairman after having read the requisition from the shareholders, by virtue of which the meeting was convened, moved that the directors or agents of the company be and they are hereby authorised to invite tenders for the purchase of the whole of the company's property, movable and immovable, subject to the condition that the purchaser of such property undertakes to discharge all the liabilities of the company existing at the date of his tender, that such tenders be laid before the shareholders for their consideration and acceptance at an extraordinary general meeting of the company, to be held on the 23rd September, and that the present meeting do stand further adjourned until the business of the abovementioned general meeting shall have been disposed of. Mr. D. D. Dadysett asked whether the agents had, with a view to making the whole mill concern their own, bought up a number of shares at Rs. 100 each from certain shareholders of Surat. The chairman replied that it was a fact that the agents had bought some shares at the entreaty of the shareholders, but it was not true that the agents had done so with the ulterior object of making the whole concern their own. They were ready to give up the shares at Rs. 50 each to any purchaser, and also to make over the concern to any one who was willing to pay the whole liability of the mill, and the value of their shares. The resolution was then put to the vote, and carried unanimously.

CHARGE OF DEFAMING A YOUNG GIRL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, three Portuguese, named Caetano Fernandes, Raphael Fernandes, and Clarina Bocarro, appeared to answer a charge of defaming Anna Rita, living at Mahim. Mr. De Lima appeared to prosecute, while the accused were defended by Mr. Fardoonji Pestonji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law. The information filed by the father of the girl stated that a few days ago he went to one Celestino Fernandes to propose his daughter Anna Rita in marriage to his son. Celestino said he could not accept the proposal as his (the complainant's) daughter was not fit to be his daughter-in-law. The complainant asked him as to what he meant, and he answered that, the accused No. 1 told him that the complainant's nephew had had illicit intercourse with his daughter. When the case was called on the magistrate suggested that it should be amicably settled by the parties. Mr. Taleyarkhan on behalf of the accused contended that, according to section 198 of the Code, the father is not the aggrieved party, and therefore not a competent person to initiate the prosecution. The magistrate said the girl was a minor, and could maintain an action by her guardian. Mr. Taleyarkhan said his clients emphatically deny having made any allegations against the character of the girl, and no man in his senses would ever believe that his clients would be capable of what was alleged against them. The accused in writing pleaded not guilty, and stated there was no truth in the allegations made against the girl. Mr. De Lima having accepted this statement, the magistrate ordered the accused to be discharged.

THE LATE DONGREE STREET CATASTROPHE.

THE adjourned inquiry regarding the circumstances touching the deaths of six persons, who were buried alive under the debris of three fallen houses, at Nowroji Hill, Dongree, on the 24th June last, was again resumed by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the morgue, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Dharamsey, of Messrs. Dharamsey and Cama, appeared for Mr. Currimbhoy, owner of one of the fallen houses; while Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Bowen, and Acworth represented Baloobhoy Janmahomed, the owner of the other fallen house. Superintendent Sweeny and Inspectors George and Butfoy watched the proceedings on behalf of the police.

Goolam Hoosein Mooraj being recalled and examined by Superintendent Sweeney, said that he had never said to any one that he had told Fazulbhoy, son of Mr. Currimbhoy, not to purchase the house, as it was in a dilipidated condition. Witness had never said to any one that he had told the mistry Goolam Hoosein Dhunji, the depth to which he was to excavate the earth under the slabs in that house. Witness never surveyed or examined the house, on behalf of Currimalli Peerbhoy, when the latter purchased it in 1887. Witness never reported to Currimalli that the house was in a ruinous state, and that he would not undertake its repairs. He did not know whether Currimalli repaired the house or not after purchasing it. The value of the houses in Dongree Street had slightly risen, but he did not know since when. The sale of this house by Mr. Currimbhoy was kept secret from the witness. When Currimbhoy returned from Poona, he sent for the witness and asked him what to do about the fallen house. Witness replied that he did not know, and advised Currimbhoy to consult his vakeel. He did not ask witness to remove the debris of the fallen house. The witness' statement was not taken by any one after the house had fallen, but a policeman came to his office, and left word with his son that witness should go to the police station to state what he knew about the fallen house, but the witness declined to do so. About ten or fifteen days afterwards this man (pointing to Subedar Ibrahim of the Bombay Police) came to the witness, and asked him whether witness could give the police any information concerning the fallen house, when he (witness) replied that he could say nothing about it. Witness was not advised by any solicitor or vakeel not to say anything. He was not aware that mistry, Goolam Hoosein Dhunji had given his statement to the police. Suchoo, the bricklayer, had informed witness that he had given his statement to the police.

Suchoo Vullee, a bricklayer, examined by Superintendent Sweeney, deposed that he had been doing the business of a bricklayer for the last twelve years. He knew the mistry, Goolam Hossein Dhunji, and remembered him coming to his house about the 16th June last. Goolam Hoosein then informed witness that his master, Currimbhoy had purchased a house in Dongree Street, and that Currimbhoy wished to have the pavement on the ground floor of that house renewed, and he told witness to come to the house with three or four coolies the following morning. The witness then described in detail the nature of the work done in the ground floor of the godown to remove dampness.

The inquiry was again adjourned to Saturday next at the morgue.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 27th August, 1895:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-96	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 24th August 1895	7,458,630
Balance to be remitted from 25th August 1895 to 31st March, 1896	9,541,400

IN connection with the appointment of Rear-Admiral Hilary Gustavus Andoe to succeed Vice-Admiral G. Digby Morant as Admiral-Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, it may be remembered that Admiral Andoe, as captain, was Captain Lord Charles Beresford's predecessor in command of the Chatham Dockyard Reserve. He has been connected with the Navy rather more than 40 years, and holds the Baltic and Egyptian medals, the Khedive's star, and the Suakim clasp, and also the medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving a life in the River Plate at Monte Video. Admiral Andoe was present at the bombardment of Sveaborg in 1855, and took part in the suppression of the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa in 1863. He also rendered important services as a transport officer in the Egyptian and Soudan wars.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A BARODA STATE OFFICIAL.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. Hurgovandas Dwarkadas Kantavala, the Director of Public Instruction, Baroda State, charges Mr. Kalidas Sakalchund, the editor and proprietor of the *Ahmedabad Times*, with defamation. Mr. Bhaishunker, of Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the complainant; while the accused was defended by Mr. Jamietram, of Messrs. Jamietram and Matoobhoy. The case for the prosecution having been closed, the examination of witnesses for the defence was commenced. On an application by Mr. Jamietram, the accused's attendance in court was excused by the magistrate on the ground of illness.

Oojamsey Liladhur, Assistant Accountant-General, Baroda State, examined by Mr. Jamietram, said that the correspondence branch and orders to different treasuries were under his charge. He remembered having visited Nowsaree in June, 1894, and seen there Antya school.

Mr. Jamietram: Was that school in existence then?

Mr. Bhaishunker objected to the question on the ground that the Nowsaree school had nothing whatever to do with any of the charges framed against the accused.

Mr. Jamietram pointed out the statement in the general charge framed against the accused, in which the complainant was charged with defalcations and frauds, and promised to lead evidence to connect complainant with the fraud committed in connection with the construction of the school buildings.

The magistrate allowed the question to be put to the witness on condition that further evidence to connect the charge of fraud would be given by Mr. Jamietram.

The witness then replied that the school building was then in existence: it was in a dilapidated state. He did not particularly examine the wood-work of the building, as it was not his business to do so; but some of the officers pulled out a castor-oil stick and drew witness' attention to it. The Accountant-General was not then with the witness. Some correspondence took place between complainant's office, and that of the witness, with regard to these school-buildings. Mr. Jamietram asked what the correspondence was about, but Mr. Bhaishunker objected to the question, stating that the documents themselves would show what they contained.

Mr. Jamietram said that the documents could not be obtained from the Baroda State, although his client had paid a fee of Rs. 50.

Mr. Bhaishunker said that the Dewan had passed an order to supply all the documents required by defendant, but as the latter had not paid sufficient fees they were not supplied.

Mr. Jamietram stated that he would only ask the witness to state the purport of those documents and not the whole contents. The magistrate, however, disallowed the question.

The witness, continuing, produced the form of contracts approved of by the Public Works Department, but said that other departments had the right to modify the form as required by the circumstances of the case. As far as possible clause 6 of the agreement ought to appear in all contracts, but it might be omitted in special cases if so ordered. The complainant's salary was not stopped, but it was understood by him (complainant) that his pay might be stopped as the instructions, sent to him, were issued by the Treasury Office. The Accountant-General had asked Mr. Hargovandas for some correspondence with reference to these three school buildings, and the complainant handed over some papers to the Accountant-General. Witness did not remember whether the correspondence was in his office, and he had no objection to produce it in court, if the Dewan so ordered. Witness had been deputed to examine how the accounts were kept at the Central Depot. The result of his investigation was that he proposed some modifications in the forms kept there. These changes were suggested by him with a view to harmonise the forms kept there with these in the witness' office and to facilitate the checking.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bhaishunker, witness admitted that the examination of the accounts at the Central Depot and the modifications suggested by him, had nothing whatever to do with the alleged defalcations and fraud. The examination took place in 1893. There was no written order to stop complainant's salary in connection with these three school buildings. Witness was not aware of the truth of the allegation against the complainant that because castor-oil sticks were used in the construction of the Mahuva school, his pay was stopped. A communication made to the complainant on the subject of Dhanka Brahmin Fund, might have probably led complainant to believe that his pay might be stopped. Immediately after this another order was issued by the Dewan Sahib. This Dhanka Fund was distributed by a committee and not by the complainant, the committee being under the charge of the Director of Public Instruction. Witness was not aware that Mr. Hargovandas had misappropriated a single pie out of that fund. The building sheds were temporary, and were not built by the Public Works Department.

Manishunker Ruttonjee Bhat, Vice-Principal of the Kala Bhawan, examined by Mr. Jamietram, said that last year he was ordered jointly with the Principal to investigate certain irregularities of the Training College. Witness had drafted the report for the Principal, concerning changes of marks made in the results of the examination papers of the college. The result of the investigation was stated on page 11, of the annual report, now produced.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bhaishunker, the witness deposed that he did not know whether Mr. Hurgovandas himself had altered the marks in the examination papers. Witness did not know whether he had examined the original records, but they had been signed by the Director of Public Instruction. He did not remember in how many instances the marks were changed, but he could recollect that the alterations had been made in one column, and in more than one place. He had not seen the letter now shown to him, from Mr. Jogleker, who was examiner in the subject, when making the report. Witness would not have made certain remarks in the report, if he had seen the letter from Mr. Jogleker before. The alterations in the marks appeared to have been made in accordance with the letter from Mr. Jogleker.

Mr. Jamietram here informed the court that out of the five witnesses summoned from Baroda, only two had turned up, and under the circumstances he asked for an adjournment of the case.

The magistrate remarked that if the witnesses would not obey the summonses in future he would have to report the matter to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda.

The case was then adjourned.

SHORT-HAND AND THE UNIVERSITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that short-hand is becoming so common, and its great utility recognised by commercial and legal men chiefly, though medical and military men are not wanting in advocating its use in their profession it is strange our University should do nothing to encourage it. In the Madras Presidency short-hand has made great progress. Government has set apart some posts for short-hand writers, and gradually all sessions courts are being provided with short-hand clerks. Government holds its own test examinations. All this means it has received official recognition. While in Bombay which is so much in advance of other Presidencies and the town itself through which a large portion of the trade of British India passes, nothing seems to be done to officially recognise it. This is, I submit, very unworthy of its traditions. Not that there are any short-hand writers wanting in Bombay, for there are many who are acquainted with it and some who can even do verbatim reporting, yet it has not received the official recognition it deserves. I therefore propose that this subject should for the present at least be recognized as one of the voluntary subjects at the U. S. F. Examination. Mr. J. Ranade has already proposed that manual labour should be recognised at the U. S. F., and I now submit that short-hand also be added to the voluntary list. The U. S. F. Examination is avowedly an examination for service-seeking men, and the more the University adds subjects of this sort to the list, the greater will be the value the employers will put on this University examination. I further propose that in all University examinations candidates should be given a choice of answering questions either in long-hand as at present or short-hand.—Yours, &c.,

M. B. BHAGWAT, B. A., M. P. S.

Mandvi, Aug. 31.

CAPT. LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, in command of the Medway Dockyard Reserve, on Aug. 14, met with a slight accident. Accompanied by a boatswain, he took a seat in a punt, in the basin in which Her Majesty's ship Pembroke is lying at Chatham Dockyard Extension, in order to test its capabilities. The punt suddenly capsized and the occupants were thrown into the water. A boat immediately put off to their assistance, but Lord Charles Beresford had already commenced to swim to the landing steps, and declined help until the boatswain had been dragged on board. He then intimated that there was no necessity for the crew to pull him into the boat, and by grasping the side with one hand was soon able to get ashore. He was apparently none the worse for his immersion, but the boatswain, who is nearly sixty years of age, is temporarily incapacitated from duty.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT A. G. BREMNER, R. E., is transferred from the Presidency and Oudh to the Meerut Circle.

MAJOR P. T. BUSTON, Royal Engineers, proceeds home next trooping season on completion of a tour of Indian service.

CAPTAIN J. A. GIBBON, R E., is transferred from the Bengal to Punjab Command, and is directed to proceed to Murree accordingly.

LIEUTENANT J. R. GAUSSEN, probationer for the Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State six months' leave on medical certificate.

THE undermentioned exchange is sanctioned:—Captain F. Vans-Agnew, 51st Field Battery, and Captain S. W. W. Blacker, No. 5 Company, Western Division, R. A.

CAPTAIN P. E. DIXON, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Bombay Command on return from furlough; and Captain J. A. Gibbon is transferred from the Bengal to the Punjab Command.

CAPTAIN S. H. POWELL, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Military Works Department to the Bengal Sappers and Miners; and Lieutenant S. G. Loch is attached to the Madras Sappers and Miners on transfer form the Public Works Department.

UNDER instructions from Horse Guards, the undermentioned Officers of the Army Medical Staff, whose tour of foreign service will expire during the trooping season of 1895-96, will proceed to England and will be detailed by the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, for duty with troops on the homeward voyages.

A REVISED estimate amounting to Rs. 5,89,607 for the construction of semi-permanent barracks at Falam and Haka in the South Chin Hills, and an abstract amounting to Rs. 3,28,593 of the cost of completing the barracks constructed for the accommodation of troops in the North Chin Hills have been sanctioned. The latter barracks now accommodate a military police battalion.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave out of India:—5th Dragoon Guards.—Captain W. E. Stobart on urgent private affairs, from the 9th September to the 31st December 1895. 16th Lancers.—Lieutenant B. E. Church, for twelve months, on private affairs. 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieutenant and Adjutant A. R. Burrowes, for twelve months, on private affairs. 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Lieutenant A. M. Bent, for twelve months, on private affairs. Indian Medical Service.—Surgeon-Major J. Shearer, is granted leave for three months, on medical certificate. 18th Hussars.—Lieutenant H. C. Richards, leave out of India for one year on private affairs.

THE Following officers are detailed for duty at their Regimental Depots. Those marked with an asterisk are already in England:—Captain W. E. Stobart, 5th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenants E. Bagwell Purefoy, 16th Lancers; M. H. E. Welch, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment; and A. J. Lean, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Captain E. A. Daubeny and Lieutenant C. D. Cheales, 1st Battallion East Lacashire Regiment; * Lieutenant H. A. Tremayne, 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; E. L. Mackenzie, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment; * F. R. Hicks, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment; * Captain R. C. Luard, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Lieutenant J. M. S. Crealock, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment; Captain W. E. Rowe, Lieutenant C. Marshall, 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment; Lieutenant G. B. Arbonin, 1st Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry; Captain G. F. Holland, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.

MEDICAL OFFICERS requiring passage for their families should apply to the General Officer Commanding the District, in which they are serving, who will arrange with the Officer Comming at the port of embarkation for allotment of the authorised accommodation in the troopship to which they will be detailed:—Punjab command.—Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Brown, M. D.; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Corry (in exchange with Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. McNamara), W. Donovan, and G. T. Laugridge; Surgeon-Majors N. Leader, H. E. W. Barington, T. B. Moffitt, G. F. A. Smyths (in exchange with Surgeon-Major J. F. Williamson) and J. Harrau, W. Dugdale (in exchange with Surgeon-Major R. E. R. Morse, who exchanged with Surgeon-Major J. G. MacNeece), L. W. Swabey, and T. E. Noding (in exchange with Surgeon-Major C. A. Webb). Bengal command.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels M. Knox and A. A. Macrobin, M. B.; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel B. M. Blannerhassett; Surgeon-Majors W. Keays, H. A. H. Charlton, J. Watson, M. D., A. O. Geoghegan, M.D., A. P. Hart, M.B. (in exchange with Surgeon-Major J. L. Peyton who exchanged with Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. Stannard) and E. Butt; Surgeon-Captains E. G. Browne and J. W. Bullen, M .D. Madras Command.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Martin (in exchange with Surgeon-Major W. P. Feltham Surgeon-Majors B. Emerson, A. W. Carleton, M.B., (in exchange with Surgeon-Major J. R. Dodd), W. T. Johnston M. D., R. O. Cusack, D. H. A. Cowen, G. W. Robinson, G. F. Poynder and C. R. Woods M. D.; Surgeon-Captains M. Kelley, M. D., R. J. D. Hall, (in exchange with Surgeon-Captain E. D. Wight), J. W. Cockerill, and W. L. Gray M. B. Bombay Command.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Quill, M. B.; Surgeon-Majors E. H. Myles M. B. (in exchange with Surgeon-Major J. C. Culling), A. E. J. Croly, E. L. Maunsell, R. F. Adams, M. C., C. G. D. Mosse, J. Maconachie, and T. A. Dixon.

THE STORY OF A MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN DHARWAR.

AT the Dharwar Sessions Court, one Karibasapa, a cultivator, was tried for the murder of a neighbour before Mr. Hamilton, the Sessions Judge. The Public Prosecutor conducted the case for the Crown, and Mr. M. K. Lalkaka, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Balvantrao Betdur, High Court pleader, appeared for the prisoner.

After the Public Prosecutor had opened his case, counsel for the defence asked the court's permission for an inspection of the statements made to the police, by the widow of the deceased, and three other witnesses at the preliminary investigation. On the court expressing some doubt as to the right of the defence to inspect them, counsel submitted that, under the present Code of Criminal Procedure, Section 172, he had a right to cross-examine the police officers concerned on those statements and also to have a look at them without which such cross-examination would be impossible. In more than two districts on that side of Bombay, he had observed an idea gaining ground that, under Section 172, along with police diaries, the statements of the prosecution witnesses taken down by the police were privileged documents, but that was an erroneous idea. He would refer the court to a decision of Sir Reymond West on the subject, reported at page 657 of I. L. R. Bombay Vol. XI.; to another decision of Justice Nanabhai, Bombay H. C. Rep: XI.; p. 120; and to a third case reported at p. 610 of I. L. R. Calc. XVI., all of which went to establish the right of an accused person, to have a look at such statements at his trial. These statements would clearly show in this case the very vague and meagre nature of the evidence the police could gather against his client, at the outset. At any rate, for future guidance, and for the convenience of the pleaders of this court who would be defending under similar difficulties, he was anxious to have a ruling of the court on the point. The court's ruling on the point, was reserved for a later stage of the case.

Gurshidava, the widow of the deceated, stated that on the night of the 11th July her husband went to sleep after supper, as usual, and she followed him. A light was burning, and at about 9 or 10 p.m. he went out again, she remaining in bed. About midnight she awoke and came down to her backyard to see if all was right. Just then she heard the sound of a heavy substance suddenly falling in her backyard. Before she could reach the spot, she saw two men running out of it, and she recognised them to be the accused before the court. On reaching the spot whence the sound had come, she saw something white indistinctly by the pale moonlight. On touching it, she was shocked and horrified to find that it was the dead body of her husband, and she cried aloud for help. The body was lying face downwards, and blood could be seen on the forehead, and on the lips and nose. Immediately after this, she saw two other men runaway from under a tree at some distance, and they were most probably the other two brothers of the prisoner. She said there had been enmity between a brother of the prisoner who had absconded and her husband, and they had exchanged harsh words on the morning of that day also.

By permission of the court the cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Another witness, Yellapa, testified to his having seen the other two brothers of the prisoner under a tree during the early part of the night. A third witness, blind from birth, testified to having heard the sound of a man dying, or in great pain, close to his wall about midnight. The police patel of the village, described the spot where the corpse was found, and how the inquest was held; and that the body of the deceased was not sent to the Dharwar Civil Hospital till next day at midnight. Neither the Panchnama, nor the reports of the police officers contained the names of the accused persons, the police patel giving a lame excuse for it. The police officers concerned having been examined, the medical evidence was read out, which stated that the cause of death was rupture of the spleen, not necessarily caused by external violence.

Counsel for the defence declined to cross-examine any of the witnesses, and after considering all the evidence for the Crown, the court acquitted the prisoner and discharged him.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court commences to-day under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling. There are in all six cases committed for trial by the Presidency Magistrates, implicating seven prisoners, of whom five are Hindus, one Mahomedan, and one Christian. There is one case of murder; one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of counterfeiting coins; one of rape; one of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding; and one of theft. One case was committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, two by Mr. Hamilton; two by Mr. Webb; and one by Mr. P. H. Dastoor. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Ismail Ebrahim, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for counterfeiting coins, possessing instruments for the purpose, and delivering counterfeit coins, knowing or having reason to believe them to be counterfeit.
2. Dhondia Chimnajee, committed by Mr. Dastoor, for rape.
3. Poondlik Massoo, *alias* Koondlik Massoo, committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, for theft.
4. Vajraj Venichand and Mansing Daya, *alias* Poonamchand Raja, committed by Mr. Webb, for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.
5. Francis Xavier Fonseca, committed by Mr. Webb, for murder.
6. Cullianjee Hunsraj, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt by biting off a woman's nose.

THE CROFT CASE IN APPEAL.

BEFORE Mr. Pratt, District Judge of the 24-Pergannas, on Wednesday, the appeal of Mr. John Croft against his conviction under sections 53 and 61 of the Excise Act and sentence of an aggregate fine of Rs. 800 passed upon him by Mr. S. D. Roy, Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, came on for hearing. Mr. L. P. Pugh and Babu Hem Chunder Roy appeared for the apellant, and Mr. Henderson and Babu Asutosh Biswas, the Government Prosecutor, in support of the conviction.

Mr. Pugh said that it would not be necessary to go into the whole of the evidence, as most of it did not relate to the sections under which the accused had been convicted, namely, sections 53 and 61 of the Excise Act. Counsel then went shortly into the facts and read the terms of the agreement between Croft and Taylor. The former was to get half the net profits but was not to be liable as a partner. Blending spirits of different kinds was not manufacturing spirit in the sense of manufacture, under the Revenue law. Croft wrote to Taylor to the effect that he would hold the liquor in trust for him, and counsel produced the copy of that letter, as Taylor did not produce the original. This showed that the liquor that was found at Tangra was not for sale, but was held in trust for Taylor. After referring to the correspondence between Taylor and Croft, counsel went on to show how fermented liquor was defined in section 4 of the Excise Act. The only liquors found were whiskey and brandy, and these were things which could not be manufactured except by distillation. Mr. Siddons did say in his evidence that whiskey and brandy could be produced without a still, but this statement was not worth anything, and counsel maintained that these spirits could not be manufactured without a still or refrigerator, and none of these things were found at Tangra. Mr. Pugh then went on to deal with the information given by D'Cruz on the 22nd April and the warrant granted to search Mr. Croft's premises at Tangra for the 30 cases and 120 gallons of liquors, and the apparatus and tinctures and essences mentioned by the informer. The search warrant was granted under section 98, but this section had no application whatever to the case, as it provided only for a search for stolen property, forged documents, false seals or counterfeit stamps or coins, or materials used for that purpose. The only section that could have applied to such a case was section 96, but the difficulty under this section was that they could not take away all these things. It was not a general search but a search for two things—the 30 cases and 120 gallons of liquor—and there was no enquiry, trial, or proceeding at that time. Counsel submitted that the search warrant in question was not a legal warrant.

The Court.—Did he sign the warrant as Magistrate or Collector?

Mr. Pugh said that the signature was "S. D. Roy, Deputy Magistrate," upon that warrant. They proceeded to the premises and took possession of over 300 articles, as shown by the list prepared by the authorities, including the bottles. The things found had not the names on them which they were now known by. Out of these only 28 articles were sent to the Chemical Examiner for analysis. The extraordinary part of the thing was that this was not done by the prosecution but by the magistrate himself. The Chemical Examiner's report was not received until the case for the prosecution was closed and after they stated their intention of doing without it.

The Government Pleader pointed out that this was not the fact, but that the magistrate had said that he must finish the case without it if it was not in time.

Mr. Pugh said that the record showed that it was distinctly understood that the prosecution had closed their case without the Chemical Examiner's report, and Mr. Manuel, Mr. Croft's legal adviser, proceeded with his cross-examination upon that basis. Counsel submitted that that report did not lend any corroboration at all, upon any material particulars, to D'Cruz's evidence. Seventeen of the articles submitted to the Chemical Examiner were not subjects of the charges against Mr. Croft. The Chemical Examiner was asked his opinion with regard to these, and he said that some of them answered the description upon the bottles, and the others were fluids of various kinds, the various characteristics of which Dr. Evans gave. Articles from 18 to 27 were bottles of liquor which were sent him for analysis. There was nothing to show whether they were the bottles brought from Bankshall Street and put aside as bright and clear and not meddled with, or whether they were bottles which had been refilled after filtration, and neither was it possible for the court to get any light from the analysis. It was impossible to maintain that this liquor was manufactured at Tangra, or even, for the matter of that, manufactured at Bankshall Street. It was blended there, no doubt, but that did not constitute manufacture. Neither colouring nor sweetening nor flavouring could be called manufacture. Counsel said that when he came to deal with the evidence he would discard the evidence of Messrs. Shallow and Shib Chunder Bhatteri, who were called to prove that a certain number of cases of liquor were sent to them for sale. He would also have very little to do with the evidence of Mr. John Moore and Shibnath Babu, from the Caxton Press, who were no doubt very useful witnesses for the Trades Mark case but perfectly irrelevant so far as the charges of illicit manufacture and possession were concerned. Thus four witnesses were got rid of Cowasjee's evidence-in-chief might be dispensed with, but counsel would have to refer to what he said in cross-examination. Inspector Heffernan, who conducted the search and who took the 29 articles to Dr. Evans under direction of the magistrate, might also be dispensed with. That left only the evidence of D'Cruz, whose story, counsel put it, was wild and impossible, and utterly incredible unless materially corroborated. D'Cruz would make out that all this liquor found was prepared at Tangra, but there could be no doubt that 103 dozens were brought to Tangra from Bankshall Street. Dr. Evans had said, with regard to what D'Cruz called jaggery wash, that it might have been produced by acetous fermentation. This thing was vinegar, if it was anything at all, according to Dr. Evans' evidence. Besides D'Cruz's statement there was nothing to show that it was used at all in the process carried on at Tangra. Counsel then proceeded to deal with the judgment of the lower court, and commented at length upon what he pointed out as various errors of a startling character which the magistrate had fallen into. There was no intention to defraud the revenue, nor did any loss to the revenue result. The magistrate in his overzeal not only sent these things to Dr. Evans, but he also called and examined Taylor on his own motion. Both charges would have fallen to the ground if the magistrate had not done so. It was an error of fact for the magistrate to say that Taylor was a witness for the defence and they declined to call him. The Deputy Magistrate might very well have left the conduct of the prosecution to the Government Pleader. Supposing Croft held these things in trust for Taylor to return to him, he did not hold them for sale. Taylor said that, in order to make his position clear, he went to the Collector and explained his process to him, and the Collector told him it was perfectly legal. What was done was done openly and without any intention to cause Government a loss of revenue, and could not amount to manufacture, but it might be held to amount to adulteration or sophistication. What was bought from Taylor and doctored could not in any way be called manufactured. As regarded the white spirit used as a basis there was only D'Cruz's evidence, altogether unsupported. Mr. Pugh submitted that upon the face of the judgment, "manufacture" was not made out.

Counsel then passed on to deal with the evidence of D'Cruz, commenting on it severely.

Mr. Pugh was still dealing with the evidence in the case when the court rose for the day. The further hearing was adjourned till Saturday.

JUST three years ago a paragraph in "The Hospital" described the gratification of a small patient because the Prince of Wales took off his hat when he entered a hospital ward. The youngster drew a comparison between his Royal Highness' manners and those of "a committee gentleman" who "fancied 'isself," greatly to the detriment of the latter. Another equally marked example of the Prince's courteous consideration for other people was observed at Marlborough House, when he thoughtfully bid a guest at the garden party resume his hat instead of standing bareheaded in the sun during the distribution of certificates by the Princess.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—An Upright Vertical Cottage PIANOFORTE with Transposing Keyboard, in splendid tone, full compass, full size, height 4ft. 4in., width 4ft. 6in., iron frame. Has been out on Hire from time to time for the last 4 years. Original price, Rs. 750; offered now for Rs. 380. A real bargain.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Importers, High Grade Pianofortes, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—All the LAND contained in Survey No. 222 of the Village of Yerowda, Taluka Haveli, situated between the Nagar Road and the River Mutha Mula, about one mile from the Fitzgerald Bridge. For further particulars apply to W. S. TURNBULL, Parvati Villas, Poona.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GUARANTEED FRESH.—Cash Prices of English and American Tobaccos in ¼-lb Tins:—Three Castles, Re. 1. Gold Flake, Ans. 14. Capstan Navy Cut, mild, Ans. 12; and Medium, Ans. 10. Peace and War, Ans. 10. Golden Bird's Eye, Ans. 8. Riverside, Ans. 7. Pioneer Brand, Ans. 10. Duke of Durham, Ans. 14. Player's Navy Cut, Re. 1. Kirk's Bird's Eye, Ans. 12.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL is the nearest to Gymkhana, Narel Station, Church, &c., and situated on the highest Spot, Commanding extensive view. RE-OPENS in October.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel with my wife for 25 days, and have been very comfortable; the Proprietor is most obliging and does all in his power to make one feel at home, and the table is also very good.—J. M. HARROWER, Kasganj.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will be Re-opened on 1st October next. It is a very comfortable and most centrally situated Hotel in Matheran. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

WANTED, an Experienced EUROPEAN Carding, Spinning and Weaving Master, for Up-country Mills. Salary from Rs. 300 to 400. Apply, with Testimonials, to "KIRTANE," care of this Office.

WANTED, a Native Second Class Engineer and a Native Fireman to work at Mijanga, in Africa. Apply, with Copies of Certificates, to PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

LANOLI or KHANDALLA.—BUNGALOW WANTED, from October to June. Address, stating Rent and Particulars, to "C.," care of this Office.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

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CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

A LADY, residing in a Good Locality in POONA, would be glad to receive BOYS to bring up with her Own. References given and taken. Address "P.," care of this Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

5 TIMES satisfied. E. Dixon, of Twickenham, says that since last 26 years he has been using SINGER'S MACHINES, and had 5 different machines from time to time, and was always satisfied, and could never get a better satisfaction than this.

IRON FRAME PIANOS for INDIA, in Black and Gold Ornamented Cases, on Favourable terms or Cash or Hire Payment System.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs 2 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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LATEST COMIC OPERAS, MUSICAL COMEDYS, &c., received:—"The Shop Girl," "Gentleman Joe," "His Excellency," "The Chieftain, "Gaiety Girl," "In Town," &c.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

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S. S. "KIRBY HALL,"

ARRIVED ON 1ST SEPTEMBER 1895.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

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Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a Month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st September, 1895.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, for the Six Months ended 30th June, 1895, at the rate of Rs. 100 per Share, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, to Shareholders, whose Names will stand on the Register of Shares on the 5th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 16th instant, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

D. M. PETIT SONS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st September, 1895.

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BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 31.

FOUR and a half extra lakhs of Indian Council Bills in Bombay were allotted yesterday at 1s. 1 13-32d.—the extreme rate obtained for the extra Bills placed on the previous day. The price of Consols in London advanced ¼ per cent. to 108 1/8; and French Rentes in Paris were one per cent. higher, at 103; with Paris Exchange on London a centum up, at fcs. 25·28½. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117½; and three-and-a-half Rupee Securities, at £60. The price of Bar Silver in London declined 1-16d., say to 30¼d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 67 1/8 cents. per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·90 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 3-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East consisted of £70,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold to Bombay; and £40,000 in Silver to Calcutta, £40,000 to Hongkong, and £110,000 to Shanghai or £260,000 of the white metal in one week.

To-day, Consols in London have receded in value 1-16 per cent., to 108 1-16; and French Rentes in Paris are ⅝ per cent. lower, at 102⅜; Paris Exchange on London having declined slightly, to fcs. 25·28. About £250,000 in Gold has been paid into the Bank of England. The price of Bar Silver is unchanged both in London and New York.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 33½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; and Brown Rapeseed at 30s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports.

An advance of 3-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 4 9-32d; and Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 7-32d. for August-September deliveries, and 4 17-64d. for December-January. The market closed strong; Surats firmer; and Arrivals easier; the day's Sales having aggregated 18,000 bales; East Indians contributing 1,000 bales. The sales for East Indian Cotton generally were put up 1-16d. per lb.; but those for Westerns and Tinnevelly's advanced 1-8d. per lb. Egyptian "Fair" Brown was 1-8d. lower, at 5 5-16d. per lb. The Manchester Market was firm.

The price of "Good" Oomra at Havre advanced fcs. 2½ per 50 kilos, to fcs. 39½; and that of "Fine" Broach fcs. 3½, to fcs. 49.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 13,000 bales in excess of those in the week preceding, at 63,000 bales; the same quantity having been forwarded to consumers, at 52,000 bales. The Imports were 12,000 greater, at 18,000 bales. The total Stock, which stood yesterday at 1,229,000 bales, had thus fallen off by 47,000 bales during the week.

To-day 1-16d. of yesterday's advance in the price of ready American Cotton has been lost, at 4 7-32d. per lb. and for Arrivals in the nearer positions, prices have receded again to Thursday's level; the market having closed this afternoon declining; Surats firm; and Arrivals easier; Sales 7,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians; Imports 1,000. The Manchester market has remained firm.

The price of spot Cotton in New York was unchanged yesterday at 8 3-16d. per lb.; but September Futures were 7 points lower, at 7·89 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales to-day, again; there has been no change in the quotation for ready Mid.-Uplands; but a further decline of 15 points has taken place in the price of Futures for September, at 7·74 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 1,000 bales.

Our local Cotton market has been steady in tone to-day, with prices unchanged except for *Khandeish*, for which they are Re. 1 per candy lower. Exporters have bought only 200 bales of Dharwar, at Rs. 200; while the Mills have taken 1,350 bales, consisting of 1,000 Bhownugger, at Rs. 202; 150 Khundwa, at Rs. 181; and 100 Mulkapore, at Rs. 180 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have both been steady to-day, a small amount of export business having been done in the former, and a moderate amount in the latter, the only change in prices being in *Linseed*, which is one anna per cwt. higher, at Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-14-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	576	bales.
Wheat	5,697	cwts.
Linseed	1,151	,,
Castorseed	957	,,
Rice	6,630	,,

FREIGHTS are unchanged. The Ikbal (s) has filled up for Antwerp at 14s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 1 11-16d. Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but speculators coming out as buyers on an extensive scale, presumably to cover previous sales, rates receded 1-32d., and the enquiry ceased. Later on, however, the market steadied and the opening rates were again available, without, however, much enquiry, and closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 11-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 3-8d.	,,
Credits, 3 do.	1s. 1 7-16d.	,,
Francs, 3 do.	141½	,,

with forward Credits quoted at 1s. 1 15-32 to ½d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 108 for Money, and 107 11-16 for Account, and the latter sale advanced 1-16d., the market closing strong at 108 and 107¾ in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES have been quiet, the only changes in our list this evening being the following reduction in quotations for Mill Scrip, say a decline of Rs. 15 in Alliance; of Rs. 10 each in Bombay Cotton, and China; and of Rs. 5 each in Coorla and David.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.
Communication with Quito Equador interrupted by all routes.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st September, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	31	11	45 a.m.	15	52
Teheran	1	11	57 a.m.	...	22
Suez	1	1	55 p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 1st September, 1895.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	48	..	5
,, Karachi	...	15	..	1
,, Madras	...	18	..	1

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th August 1895 on 17·23 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	130	10	640
Or per mile of Railway	29		1	37
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	3,371	697	33	4,101
Total for 7 weeks	3,871	827	43	4,741
Comparison, Total for corresponding week of previous year	323	127	6	456
Per mile of Ry do.	19	7	......	26
Total to corresponding date do.	2,379	1,096	25	3,500

Increase for the week ... Rs. 184
Ditto to date ... ,, 1,241

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

COWAN—WRIGHT—Aug 13, at St Mary's, Wimbledon, Thomas Galloway, youngest son of the late James Galloway Cowan, M A, formerly Vicar of St John's, Hammersmith, to Ena Mabel, second daughter of Col H C Wright, of the Indian Staff Corps.

CRAUFURD—LIPSCOMB—Aug 1, at St Jude's, Southsea, Alfred Herbert, son of the late Capt Craufurd, Indian Navy, to Amy Marion, younger daughter of Capt F Wallis Lipscomb, late 18th Royal Irish.

DEANE—MUNRO—June 4, at Grafton, N S W, by the Rev A Barron, Albert William, youngest surviving son of the late Rev Henry Deane, late H E I C S, and Rector of Hintlesham, Suffolk, to Isabel Crawford, third daughter of John Henry Munro, Esq., of Grafton.

DEATHS.

SPAN—Aug 7, at Harrogate, Yorks, of phthisis, John Melville Span, late D P W, India, aged 58.

STRATTON—Aug 8, at 51, Nevern-square, SW, Brigade-Surg John Proudfoot Stratton, M D, Indian Medical Service (Retired), aged 63.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BADGLEY—August 28, at Bangalore, the wife of Major Badgley, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HIGHCAZONY—August 23, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, M T M Highcazony, Esq, Jute Merchant, Naraingunge, aged 53.

IGNATIO—August 29, Mr Arthur Samuel George Ignatio, late Supervisor, Madras Harbour Works, aged 42 years, 4 months and 1 day.

PATERSON—August 19, at 23, Ripon Lane, Calcutta, Louisa Maria Matilda Paterson, daughter of the late Alexander George Paterson, aged 73 years.

REVIE—August 27, at the Free Church of Scotland Mission House, Wardha C P, Mary Clarkson Wishart, beloved wife of the Rev Dugald Revie, M B, C M, aged 29 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1895.

THE announcement made by Mr. Curzon in the House of Commons on Friday, that Government will spend two million pounds sterling on the construction of a railway from Mombassa to Victoria Nyanza gives additional interest to Sir John Kirk's paper, the text of which is to hand by this mail on the question of African development. It was one of the best of the many excellent papers read before the International Geographical Congress. It was not only good in itself, but it gave rise to a discussion of great interest, in which Mr. H. M. Stanley, Slatin Pasha, and others of equal experience took part. The Congress and the general public have thus had the advantage of seeing brought into a focus all that the most competent authorities have to suggest as to the possibilities of developing certain regions in Tropical Africa, either by colonisation, or by the application of the material forces of civilisation under the superintendence of the advanced races. To permit of the successful colonisation of any part of Tropical Africa Sir John Kirk holds very justly that five conditions must be fulfilled. The climate must approximate in daily and yearly range of temperature and in the moisture of the air to those parts of Southern Europe, America, Australia, and South Africa, in which European populations have been able to live and multiply. Malaria in the form of bilious remittent fever must not be present, at all events, in an aggravated form; the country must not only be capable of producing the necessaries of life, but must have mineral and other resources sufficient to attract European settlers by the prospect of greater comfort and abundance than they could obtain in their former homes. These conditions must extend over areas spacious enough to support a population large enough to defend itself against warlike tribes. The plateau must not be broken up by malarious valleys presenting obstacles to free communication between one locality and another. As the malarial belts along both the eastern and the western coasts that have to be traversed before the uplands fulfilling these conditions are reached, are highly injurious to the European constitution, it is essential that rapid transit by steamboat or railroad should be provided. The first and most indispensable condition is a climate free from malaria in its worst form. Sir John Kirk regards the whole of the maritime zone on both coasts and all the uplands which do not reach a general level of at least 5,000 feet as useless for any purpose of real colonisation.

This sweeps from the available field by far the greater part of the African Continent. The temperature everywhere in the tropical regions and in the maritime zones make sad havoc among Europeans. The Germans, who of late years have sought to carry on business in Zanzibar, have found to their cost that this is the case. Few escape invaliding in the first months of residence; many die within the year; and it is the same in the German parts of the neighbouring continental coast. But once the outer belt of malarious country is passed, there are table-lands, with a salubrious climate comparing very favourably with the territories outside the Tropics, which have been successfully colonised by white races, and the presumption is that those uplands may also prove suitable for European settlement. The climate in a newly-settled country improves in a few years after the soil is first opened. Even notoriously malarial climates such as that of Hong Kong—and Bombay a century ago, when two monsoons was the life of a man—have in course of time become much less inimical to health and life. The draining of swamps, the making of canals and even of roads, the clearing of jungle, the embankment of streams and rivers, all tend to ameliorate the climate and make a country "liveable," to use Mr. Stanley's expression. To induce Europeans to settle in a country and make the necessary improvements, which are not the work of a day, and can only be effected at the price of much labour and many privations, there must be the promise and potency, if not of wealth, at least of competence, as the rewards of exile from one's own land. The healthy uplands of tropical Africa are generally fertile and in some regions minerals are found. Where minerals exist in paying quantities the capitalist will invest his money, the miner will find employment, and the pioneer farmer will find a market near at hand, for the produce of his field.

We confess to some doubt as to the possibility of making agriculture pure and simple a paying venture in the remote high-lands of Central Africa. It is difficult to see how raw produce grown on the downs of Uganda could be transported by the long-talked-of railway to the sea at Mombassa at a paying price. For the most part it would be necessary to run empties from Mombassa to Uganda, the steamers to take the wheat or cotton, or whatever it might be from Mombassa to European markets would have to go to that port in ballast; the colony, even if reasonably prosperous, would not import goods to any great amount for years to come. We have mentioned Uganda because everyone has been familiarised by recent controversies with the position and prospects of that interesting kingdom, but the same considerations apply to the other plateaux of tropical Africa. The first condition postulated by Sir John as essential from the climatic point of view is that the table-land in which a European colony is to be established must be at least five thousand feet above sea level. This proviso involves an enormous increase in the first outlay and in the relatively heavy cost of the working. The Indian Ghauts surmounted by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway are only 2,000 feet high; the African from 5,000 to 7,000 feet, nearly three times the height of those which our engineers have surmounted at heavy cost in India. Sir John Kirk did not even allude to this important factor in discussing the feasibility of colonising those parts of Central Africa, which may be made accessible from the east coast by means of railways. All the territory on the west coast, whether British, German, French, or Portuguese—except perhaps German-Damaraland—he rules out as too hot and too malarious for European colonisation. The regions attainable from the eastern coast are in many places quite "liveable," but are very difficult of access. Railways which have to traverse Ghauts from five to seven thousand feet high will be unable to compete on anything like equal terms with the railways of India—to say nothing of the railways and waterways of the United States.

THE Chitral controversy has not been closed by the declaration of the Government to hold only a part of the region which, a correspondent telegraphed to the *Times*, is warmly approved at Simla. If that were so in very deed, we should have a very poor opinion of the competence of Simla to form a sound judgment on anything but the acting of an amateur dramatic company. General Lord Chelmsford shares the view we expressed when retention was first decided on, and he lost not a day in writing to the leading journal to express his surprise that the decision of the Government should have the approval of any one professing to be an authority on strategical question. That decision, he affirms with military frankness, is evidently a compromise of a somewhat dangerous character and he gives cogent reasons for that opinion. He points out that while the main body of the Chitral Field Force is to be withdrawn from the false position it has been occupying for so many months, and is to be brought back to within a few miles of the Peshawar frontier, two native regiments, with two mountain guns and two Maxims, are to be left at Kala Drosh, separated from their base of supplies by seventy miles of very difficult country, containing two passes of over 10,000 ft. in height. "This country is to be held," says the veteran soldier, "by the Khan of Dir, who is to be given control over the warlike tribes occupying Bajour, Jandhol, and Swat, whose allegiance to the Khan must be looked upon as exceedingly doubtful, and who at any moment, by assuming a hostile attitude, can force the Government of India to once more undertake a difficult and expensive military expedition into their country. It does not require a military expert to recognize the weakness of the position, and I am surprised to hear that the decision of the Government is warmly approved at Simla." Those of us who remember what happened when General Roberts' "Army of Retribution" found itself in a precisely similar position at Kabul in the winter of 1878-79, when the passes were closed by snow will understand the significance of the following passage in Lord Chelmsford's strong protest against this repetition of a blunder, which nearly cost General Roberts his army:—"I trust, however, that the occupation of Killa Drosh is only meant as a temporary measure, in order to strengthen the hands of the Khan of Dir, and to enable him to establish his authority over the tribes, which we have now placed under his rule, and that, before the passes are closed by snow, the two native regiments, with the mountain guns and Maxims, will be withdrawn from a useless and dangerous strategical position." As we have already pointed out the worst feature of the compromise is that it lends itself to complications possibly involving further expeditions, and certain to be far more costly than the finances of the country admit.

PROGRESS has already been made with the Mombassa Uganda Railway project before the mail left, the committee appointed to consider the subject having then just presented its report to Parliament. The Committee considered Major Macdonald's proposals sound in their general feature, but that the estimated cost might without detriment be reduced. They therefore had the estimates revised, with the result that modifications have been introduced, reducing the cost of constructing the six hundred and sixty miles of railway from Mombassa to the Lake from £2,240,000 to £1,755,000. This unfortunately has been effected by a reduction of gauge from 3ft. 6in. to 3ft, the reduction of the weight of rail from 50lb. to 35lb. per yard added to this, however, are commendable amendments in the way of simplification of buildings, limitation of the supply of rolling-stock to the barest requirements, in the first instance, and reductions in the general charges for supervision and administration during construction. The estimate for the working expenses of the line has been reduced from £67,000 to £50,000 a year or, with one train each way per week, to £40,000 a year. The revenue from the line it is estimated might to begin with amount to £60,000 a year, which would leave £20,000 a year to set against the interest charge on capital expenditure. This, it is calculated, would mean an apparent initial loss of £36,000 a year, against which however, is set the gain to be effected in the transport of Government stores and provisions, reducing the real loss to the Government to £2,500 a year. An alternative scheme for carrying the railway only to Kikuyu, 310 miles from Mombassa, with improved road communication to the Lake, would, it is believed, probably yield a substantial saving to the Government; but the committee are of opinion that on many grounds direct railway communication would be preferable. The committee, for reasons which they set forth, think the Government should raise the capital itself, and construct and work the line by its own officers. Now that there is a Government in power which favours the extension of the Empire and its resources we may shortly expect to hear of the scheme being sanctioned and the work begun. We could have wished that someone had drawn the attention of Government to the experience of this country before it decided as to the manner in which capital is to be raised and the line constructed and worked. It would have been worth their while to study a comparison of the results of the enterprises constructed by private contractors and worked by experienced railway-men and those carried out and worked by Government officers. This morning's telegrams shows that Government has already decided to do the work, and no time apparently will be lost.

AUSTRALIA finds that colonial factory hands are superior to those of the old world so there would seem to be reason why factory hands should be discouraged emigrating to the southern hemisphere. The matter, we see, is referred to in the annual report of the New Zealand Labour Department. The permanent head of the department says the wages paid to factory workers in the Australasian Colonies are justified by the economic result. The class of factory hands on that side of the world is so much stronger and better in every way—in physique, intelligence, and education—that the principle of high wages for superior work is established. He has been informed by an employer having large establishments in Great Britain and some in New Zealand that the average rates paid by him to women-workers in England is from 10s. to 15s. a week. The New Zealand branch of his firm pays its girls from 20s. to 30s. a week, and can well afford to do so, because the superior strength and ability of the colonial hands allows a class of material to be committed to their charge, which is never allowed to be touched by the employés in the old country. The manager of Messrs. Bell and Black's match factory tells the same story—that it pays to give colonial girls more in response to the more effective output of the individual. There are to be found in these statements encouraging facts for Indian spinners in their competition with England. If the colonial factory hand can beat the Lancashireman there would seem to be a wider field, from which managers and engineers are to be selected. And to improve the Indian mill-hand the highest available skill must be indented upon.

THE creditors of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, in liquidation have received a circular informing them that the proceedings taken against the directors and other officers of this Bank, in accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting of creditors, held on 20th June, 1894, have resulted in the matter being compromised, with the sanction of the court, for the sum of £18,216 17s. 9d., being the amount of the last dividend distributed to the shareholders by the directors. The amount has, we understand, been realized, and will in due course be available for distribution to the creditors.

AN advertisement appearing elsewhere shows that the well known German East Africa Line, now issue through tickets in connection with the Union Line mail steamers from Durban (Natal) to East London, Algoa Bay, and Cape Town. Passengers change steamers in Zanzibar into the mail steamers of the German East Africa Line and in Durban into the mail steamers of Union Line. It will be seen that this arrangement increases the previously existing facilities for travelling from Bombay to South Africa.

AMONGST the passengers who left for England yesterday by the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's s. s. Imperatrix was Mr. Pestanji Sorabji Kaikhosro Patuck, M.A., a Fellow of the Elphinstone College. Mr. Pestanji Patuck, who is the youngest M.A. of our University, proceeds to England to compete for the Civil Service. He had a brilliant college career, and he is the first Master of Arts of the Bombay University who goes to compete for the Civil Service Examination.

IT is reported that an exploring party, consisting of twelve Europeans with forty pack animals, has been stopped by the Tibetans at a place called Yangpachen, two marches to the north of Lhassa.

THE s. s. Formosa (extra) from London, left Suez on Saturday, and is due to arrive in Bombay about the 11th September.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th August 1895, shows a Decrease on the corresponding week of 1894 of 373,986 maunds and Rs. 1,05,021 in the earnings.

THE Queen held a Council on Aug. 14, when the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Cross, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Arthur Hill were present.

The Englishman writes:—"Lord George Hamilton has made an uncommonly bad start as Secretary of State for India. In the speech to which he refers, he made the extraordinary mistake of supposing that the agitation in Calcutta and Bombay on the subject of the cotton duties was the work of the Indian Congress clique. The voice of these two Europeanised city, he said, was not that of India; it was that of the shrieking units of society, posing on behalf of the mute millions. It will be news to the Europeans who formed the head and heart of the agitation that they have adopted Western ideas and developed with singular skill the English methods of agitation. Of course, Lord George had the Congress-wallah in his eye, but it is a pity that he should not have been warned of his blunder. When he says that he adheres to everything he said in his speech of February 21st, and retracts nothing thereof, he simply exposes his ignorance and his incapacity for the office he holds. It is nothing short of a misfortune for Lord Salisbury's Government that the Secretary of State should stumble in this ludicrous fashion at the outset of his career."

THE following are among recently proved wills: Mr. Thomas Beard, £50,815; Alderman Edmund Birley, £106,501; Hon. Henry George, fourth Viscount Clifden, £276,170 (gross); Mrs. Jane Fraser, £13,586; Mr. George Himus, £20,906; Major Frederick Montgomery Gordon Hutchinson, £16,606; Mr. Solomon Longworth, J.P., £188,233; Mr. Joseph Mayott, £19,433; Mr. Hammon Paine, £135,015? Mr. John Smith, of South Hampstead, £186,915; Mrs. Maria Anne Stevens, £11,713; Mr. George Henry Strutt, J.P., £1,621,261; Capt. Harry Spencer Waddington J.P, £46,680.

THE Swiss Capuchins protested in vain some years ago against the invasion of the peaceable and pious valley of the Endebuch by the railway between Luzern and Bern. At their cloister in Rapperswyl they have just resolved to offer no further resistance to the advance of the modern mechanical spirit. The Capuchins of the Swiss province of the Order have always been clothed in garments woven by the brethren. Brother Lucas, of Rapperswyl, is said to have sat for nearly a quarter of a century at his own weaving-stool, and has made cloth enough with his own hands for thousands of his brothers in religion. Now, alas, it has been determined by conventional authority that orders shall be given for the construction of a weaving-machine to be driven by a petroleum-engine of five-horse power. What would Mr. Ruskin say to such an apostasy?

A writer in the *Saturday Review*, on the charm of grouse shooting, thus happily describes the tyro, and his first brace:—"At last the expected day arrives, a start is made, and, as the party gets into line, suddenly the foremost pointer, who, with his companion, is quartering a slope of short heather, comes to a dead point, well backed by his fellow-worker. The guns approach, the tyro, in his eagerness, first. Up, with a whirr that seems to his tense nerves deafening, gets a covey of nine, and the tyro, without knowing how he has done it, sees his first grouse, the first brace of the season, drop to his right and left like stones in the short heather nearly forty yards off. Can any after-experience of sport equal in fresh delight the young grouse-shooter's initiation. Now for the first time he really feels himself to be of some account. His secret self-confidence has not been misplaced. There is a touch of real respect in the congratulations of the keeper. The tyro has won his spurs as a sportsman. He picks up his birds himself, and the touch of the warm feathers, the sight of the burnished copper splendour of the breast plumage, and the coral circlets of the eyes, now greyly lidded over in death, thrill him with a warmth of admiration which the finest old cockbird secured by the most difficult shot is never again likely to excite. Not without an effort he gives up his prize to the keeper, and the guns move on. The experience is several times repeated, not, of course, unvaried by an occasional miss, and the impression, though not exactly the same, lifts the young shooter into the seventh heaven as he realises that his marksmanship is no "fluke," that he is really a good shot, till the 12-bore feels in his elated hands the very thunder bolt of Jove, and he himself the lord and master of 'the feathered creation."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE UPPER MEKONG QUESTION.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Salisbury, replying to a question, said that negotiations were proceeding between Great Britain and France regarding both banks of the River Mekong. His Lordship said there was a tendency on the part of China and France to underrate the claims and rights of Great Britain, but the French and British Cabinets would amicably discuss all questions.

ENGLAND'S COMMERCIAL INTERESTS ABROAD.

Mr. Curzon, replying to questions in the Commons, said it behoved the Foreign Office not merely to maintain Great Britain's dignity abroad, but to promote the commercial interests of the country; and he looked forward to a period of activity in the Foreign Office, on behalf of our commercial interests.

THE MOMBASSA-NYANZA RAILWAY.

Mr. Curzon, replying to questions in the House of Commons last night, said that the Government itself will construct the railway the whole distance from Mombassa to Victoria Nyanza in order to develope trade and prevent German competition in that quarter.

The Government, he added, will do the work on a large and generous basis. The estimated cost is under two million.

THE OUTRAGES IN SZUCHUAN.

China has agreed to make reparation and pay an indemnity of four million francs for the outrages committed on French missionaries in Szuchuan.

CHOLERA IN GALICIA.

Advices from Galicia state that cholera has broken out there.

COLLAPSE OF THE JUTE STRIKE.

The strike of jute workers in Dundee has collapsed, and the men will resume work on the old terms.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

NATIONAL DEFENCE COUNCIL.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Hon. St. John Brodrick, Under-Secretary for War, stated in the House of Commons that a council for National Defence would be formed under the Lord President of the Council.

THE USE OF CORDITE.

The vote for the use of cordite has been adopted.

IRISH MEASURES.

A Government Bill re-enacting Section 13 of the Irish Land Act of 1891 was read a first time in the House of Commons.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

General Low's despatch on the Chitral Expedition with a long list of officers mentioned for good service, is likely to be published very soon.

THE PAMIRS.

The closing work of the Pamir Boundary Commission will be to draw up a protocol regarding the Chinese frontier as locally recognized. This is not expected to take long.

THE MEKONG VALLEY.

The troops at Kengtung, who are watching the Mekong Valley, have so far remained in good health owing to good barrack accommodation provided. Every care is being taken to ward off disease at this sickly season of the year.

THE SIKKIM FRONTIER.

It is understood that there is not the least probability of the demarcation of the Sikkim frontier being resumed. Mr. Claude White, accompanied by Captain Colomb, Intelligence Officer, is returning to the former's camp, merely to carry out his tour along the frontier.

HIGH APPOINTMENTS.

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

Consequent on the Secretary of State's confirmation of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, I hear on good authority that if Mr. Woodburn succeeds to the home membership of the Legislative Council, Mr. Cadell, officiating as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, is most likely to succeed him as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN UPPERTON.

POONA, Aug. 31.

Captain Upperton, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Blundell, Commanding Poona District, died at 5 o'clock, this morning, with enteric fever. The gallant Captain was very popular with all who knew him, and his death has cast quite a gloom over the station.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF POONA.

At a meeting of the Cantonment Committee, held yesterday, Surgeon-Colonel MacRury, Sanitary Commissioner of the Presidency, pointed out that the sanitary condition of Poona was for the last two years in a very neglected condition. He pointed out that the market and other places were in a filthy state. He further stated that it was a mistake in putting a native to supervise the conservancy work, as a native is not fit for such a post, and it requires a strong active European in the position of an executive officer to supervise the work.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here yesterday evening.

ADEN, Aug. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Cam left Singapore, for Hongkong, on the 31st August.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera	3 3-8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	108 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59 13-16.
Bar Silver	30¼

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	63,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,300	"
" " Imports of Cotton	18,000	"
" " " Surats	Nil.	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,229,000	"
" " Surats	30,000	"

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Our *fin de siecle* Parliment, as an Irish politician has rather wittily described it, has assembled, and almost before the Queen's Speech has been digested everybody is discussing the momentous question how soon it can accomplish the work it has to perform before members can get away for their holidays. This is not altogether surprising considering that we are in the third week of August, and that no one expected that the session would be prolonged beyond the period necessary for getting through the remaining votes in supply and transacting other needful business including the discussion on the Indian Budget. The complaints made in some quarters as to the jejune character of the gracious message from the Throne, and the absence of any declaration as to the policy of the Government is, though almost unavoidable, rather unfortunate for her Majesty's Government, who will be attacked right and left for obtaining office by making promises they do not intend to perform, and will have to devote a good deal of time in defending themselves—time that can scarcely be spared from the work of preparing for the next session. As was foreseen from the moment that Mr. Gully secured his re-election as member for Carlisle, that gentleman was re-appointed without the slightest show of opposition as the Speaker of the House of Commons, and everything passed off at the opening sitting as merry as a marriage bell with one exception. I refer to the inconvenient question shouted out by the incorrigible Dr. Tanner. Mr. Balfour when Mr. Gully had after the usual formalities taken his seat offered the occupant of the Chair the customary congratulations. As the Leader of the House resumed his seat thinking doubtless how nicely the once vexed controversy about the Speakership had been brought to a conclusion Dr. Tanner, with brutal frankness, shouted out "What about the Carlisle Election?" This was the beginning of a series of similar acts that were repeated yesterday evening and ended, after a scene reminding us of old days in the suspension of the offender. The House had borne patiently with Dr. Tanner's previous interruptions, but when he characterized Mr. Harrington's charges against the late Government of thrusting Home Rule into the back-ground as a lie and refused to make an apology the assembly put its foot down. What was felt amongst Dr. Tanner's own colleagues from Ireland was shown by his inability to obtain tellers against the motion for his suspension. His conduct especially as he was leaving the House seems to suggest that he is more entitled to pity than condemnation. If it be true, as his friends say, that his excitability always great has developed very much of late some explanation seems to be required of his having been selected apparently by unanimity a day or two ago as the second whip of the Anti-Parnellite party. Dr. Tanner's temperament seems unsuited to Parliamentary life, and the best thing that could happen would be for his friends to persuade him to apply for the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. The chief interest of the first night's debate in the Commons was the *début* of Mr. Gerald Balfour as Chief Secretary for Ireland. On the whole he made a good impression, and it was admitted on the Irish benches that apart from the views he expressed, naturally unpalatable in that quarter, the speech was equal, some even said superior, to the earliest efforts of his distinguished brother when he held the same post. The proceedings in the popular chamber were, however, of less importance than those of the House of Lords, and this was only natural considering the prominence given to foreign affairs in the Queen's Speech, and the eagerness with which the Prime Minister's declarations about Armenia were awaited. Lord Rosebery's speech has given much satisfaction to his followers, and will perhaps help to restore his popularity which has been on the wane since he stepped into Mr. Gladstone's shoes, and has suffered still further by the results of the General Election. From the tone of Lord Rosebery's remarks and those of Sir W. Harcourt it would seem that the Liberal leaders are determined to seriously arraign the policy of the Government of India in regard to Chitral, unless the papers it is hoped to shortly publish, convince them that the course adopted was the right one to take. For Lord Salisbury's treatment of the Armenian question nothing but praise is heard, and we may expect to hear very shortly that it has had the desired effect at Constantinople.

Mr. Bhownuggree has entered upon his Parliamentary duties with the customary zeal of the new member, who is in blissful ignorance of the disillusion that, sad to say comes sooner or later to every man in his position. He was one of the earliest to take the oath or rather to affirm; he joined the glad throng who assembled at the Queen's Hall Westminster, on Wednesday, at the invitation of Colonel Howard Vincent, the enthusiastic Chairman of the National Union of Conservative Associations, to celebrate the great victory, and yesterday he received his baptism of fire, or rather took part in his first division on the Attorney General's motion for the production of the documents necessary to invalidate the election of John Daly. These documents include a certified copy of the conviction, judgment, and sentence in the case of the Queen *vs.* John Daly, who was tried eleven years ago, and also a formal notification of the fact that he is still imprisoned at Portland under the sentence. Mr. Bhownuggree, of course, voted with the majority (314 to 77), Sir William Wedderburn, equally of course entering the opposite lobby, accompanied by one or two more stalwarts from the North. The Parsees who are, as I mentioned last week, to entertain Mr. Bhownuggree on the 24th inst., were anxious to secure the presence of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, but he has intimated that he cannot attend, his refusal being based, I believe, not on personal but political considerations. The same reason will doubtless prevent some of Mr. Bhownuggree's English friends from joining in the movement started by Sir Roper Lethbridge. That gentleman has issued from the Carlton Club a circular stating that in the opinion of many Anglo-Indians now resident in England and of others connected with Indian affairs a special interest attaches to Mr. Bhownuggree's election for "an important London constituency" (a delicate compliment for the horny-handed and somewhat boisterous denizens of Bethnal Green), and suggesting that a complimentary dinner should be offered to the hon. member in honour of the event. From the fact of Sir Roper's imitation being issued from the Tory head-quarters, it is assumed that the proposed dinner will in a sense be a party demonstration. It is contended I know by some who have been asked to take a share in organizing the affair that as Mr. Bhownuggree was elected to the House of Commons not as an opponent of the National Congress, or as a representative of the views about India entertained by almost every well-informed Anglo-Indian, but as a member of the Conservative party members of the Liberal party, however much they may respect the representative of Bethnal Green and however much they may admire his pluck in coming forward as a candidate for Parliamentary honours, cannot co-operate in this matter with Sir R. Lethbridge. In connection with the fact that three natives of India were candidates at the General Election it is being remarked here as a curious anomaly that these gentlemen should be unable to vote in their own country, but yet be eligible to represent voters here: but those who call attention to this apparent inconsistency do not wish to imply that in their opinion India is ready for representative institutions such as obtain here. Their object, I think, is rather to discountenance English constituencies from too freely choosing as their representatives natives of India who, whatever their qualifications, possess some obvious disadvantages as members of Parliament. One drawback, though a small one, is that of the difficulty their names give us. Scarcely a dozen members of the House of Commons could pronounce Mr. Naoroji's name correctly after he had been in Parliament three years, and still fewer could spell it properly without consulting the useful *Vacher*. Mr. Bhownuggree's name is I see giving the papers some trouble. In one journal he is styled "Mr. Browngree"—though that I think must have been intentional and intended as a joke—and in another Mr. "Bowhnagree." There are other variations, some not too polite, but the member for Central Finsbury is not thin-skinned and he can afford to say good-humouredly "What's in a name?"

Mr. Henniker Heaton who in the opinion of his friends was badly used in being passed over for the Postmaster-Generalship has thus early in the session given an intimation that he means to make himself slightly disagreeable to the new Government although he is one of its devoted supporters. He has framed half-a-dozen or more questions, which he proposes to put to "the Representative of the Postmaster-General" as he rather maliciously puts it. The Postmaster-General being a member of the House of Lords will be under the painful necessity of answering Mr. Henniker Heaton and other critics of the post office by proxy. It is believed that "the Representative of the Postmaster-General" will be not Mr. Jesse Collings as was at first supposed, but the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Hanbury, but no official announcement on the subject has been made, and Mr. Henniker-Heaton evidently thinks by the form in which he has framed the questions referred to that it is about time we were told what arrangement has been made. It is certainly inconvenient that the Postmaster-General sits in the Upper House, but on other grounds the Duke of Norfolk should make quite as good an administrator of this important department as Mr. Arnold Morley. The Duke of Norfolk is not the helpless creature that might be imagined from some of the remarks that have been made in certain journals. Mr. John Burns who has seen a good deal of his Grace as a County Councillor entertains, I believe, a high opinion of his business capacity. Mr. Henniker-Heaton has also drafted an unusually long resolution, which he intends to move when an opportunity occurs, calling for the establishment of a Postal and Telegraph Consultative Committee, similar to that existing in France to consist as across the Channel of twenty-six persons selected from both Houses of Parliament, presidents of Chambers of Commerce, chairmen of railway companies, and representatives of the principal commercial, industrial, and social bodies, the Postmaster-General to be president. The duty of the committee would be to invite, consider, and report upon suggestions for the improvement of the postal and telegraphic services. Further, he will, in due course, bring forward his plan for the establishment of a British Postal Union restricted to the Queen's dominions, "and within which the rates of postage may be below the rates levied in the General or International Union." There are vague rumours afloat that the Ministry will in view of the altered condition of the Ministerial party, since Lord Salisbury formed his Administration shortly, be remodelled to some extent. If the report has any foundation the Prime Minister ought surely to take pity on the poor Duke of Norfolk, and provide Mr. Henniker-Heaton with some post in order that he may be muzzled. The general public, perhaps, would rather that he remained a private member, for the officials of St. Martins le Grand, though very able men, especially in their own estimation, require some one with Mr. Henniker-Heaton's knowledge and dogged perseverance to keep them up to the mark.

Another disappointed office-seeker, Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, also judging from the questions he is putting to them, seems desirous of proving a thorn on the side of his leaders. One of his questions is as follows:—"To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Government have information confirming the reports in the Press that two Mussulman villages have been burned by bands of Bulgarian marauders, and their inhabitants massacred, and if so, whether her Majesty's Government will remonstrate with the Bulgarian Government upon these atrocities." One might think from this that nothing had been changed, that the Liberals were still in power, and that Sir Edward Grey instead of Mr. George Curzon was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Sir Ellis is undoubtedly entitled to sympathy, but he should not in this manner publish his chagrin to all the world.

For once the right thing has been done. Mr. James Bailey, the successful hotel proprietor, who some months ago captured the transpontine constituency of Walworth from the Liberals, and managed at the General Election to keep his seat, has been nominated as a member of the Select Committee, which controls the arrangements for the Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms, at the House of Commons. If it was always thus! We should then not see Mr. Goschen the crack financier of the Conservative party filling the office of "ruler of the Queen's navee" and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the estimable country gentleman, sitting at the receipt of custom. By the way, Mr. Goschen is to-day First Lord of Admiralty instead of Chancellor of the Exchequer, because he considered that he was not sufficiently supported by his party when he previously held the nation's purse-strings. That may not be generally known, but it is, I am assured, a fact.

The *Daily News* is rather hard upon Lord George Hamilton. About a week ago the Opposition organ told us that Lord George hardly counts, and subsequently said that to compare him with Sir Henry Fowler as a statesman would be at once cruel and absurd. This morning it refers to another member of the Cabinet the painstaking, worthy, and amiable Lord Balfour of Burleigh as "hardly worth powder and shot." The *Westminster Gazette* is less severe than its Bouverie Street contemporary, and publishes a rather complimentary sketch of the new Secretary of State for India. The writer "Rip Van Winkle," to give him his *nom de plume*, tells a story respecting the surprise most persons felt when Disraeli selected Lord George, then a young untried man, as Under-Secretary of State for India. The late Sir Lewis Malet shared the general astonishment. "Have you," he said to a friend, "seen Dizzy's latest prank? Help us! He (Lord George) is a Guardsman." "Rip Van Winkle" adds that the distinguished permanent official was not only reconciled to Lord George's nomination but "positively enthusiastic" in his praise. "Rip Van Winkle" thinks as probably most persons outside the *Daily News* office think, that if Lord George does as well as Secretary of State for India as he did as Chairman of the London School Board, and if he cuts himself off from certain previous speeches—a significant "if"—he will be a success in Whitehall. If Mr. Herbert Paul writes all the bitter things that are appearing daily in the paper, of which he is so distinguished a contributor, some allowance can be made; but it is a pity that after his defeat in Edinburgh he did not imitate the example of Lord Rosebery, whose gaiety in the gilded chamber, yesterday, was apparently quite genuine. Let us hope that Lord Rosebery's cheerfulness under his misfortunes will spread to the rank-and-file of the Liberal party.

The Gold Standard Defence Association are making up for lost time. They have published two more pamphlets this week, one unsigned, entitled "The Old Bimetallism and the New," and the other is from the pen of Lord Farrar on "The Measure of Value and the Metallic Currency." The bimetallists complain rather bitterly of the hostility of the *Times* which, I must say, does not seem to give the silverites credit for the possession of much brain power, though giving its leading exponents a considerable amount of space from time to time to ventilate their views. Mr. Moreton Frewen, who seems to have identified himself with the American silver party, has returned to this country and had a letter in the leading journal a day or two ago predicting that in certain circumstances the rupee may be at 22d., or better in 1898. I hope your readers will be able to share Mr. Frewen's cheerful optimism.

Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangier have returned to London from the North, where they have been visiting friends and leave England in two or three days. *En route* they will visit several continental capitals, and also make a short stay in Egypt.

POSTSCRIPT.

The following is the text of Sir W. Wedderburn's Chitral amendments:—"As an Amendment to the Address, at end, add—And we humbly pray that your Majesty will be pleased to direct your Majesty's Ministers to give effect to the instructions issued in June last to the Viceroy of India in Council to withdraw from Chitral at the earliest possible moment consistently with safety and dignity." On Monday Sir William asks the Secretary of State for India, whether, in accordance with Section 54 of the Government of India of 1858, the fact that orders were sent directing the actual commencement of hostilities beyond the external frontiers of India, were, as regards the Chitral Expedition, communicated to both Houses of Parliament within three months after the sending of such order; and, if not, why this has not been done.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH AUGUST.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain R. G. Murray, R.M.R., with the Overland mails of August 16, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 7-30 o'clock, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Annesley, Capt A E G	Hunter, Mr D H
Barr, Mr A D St C	Koch, Mr and Mrs and infant
Boggs, Revd V B and Mrs and three children	Manning, Mr F A
Brodie, Mr A W	McPherson, Mr
Cacling, Mr F W	Mrew, J H Mr
DaCosta, Mrs	Prideaux, Mr
Douse, Mr and Mrs R. and two sons	Prideaux, Miss
Douse, Miss	Sanders, Mr G H
Dyer, J Mr	Stephen, Mr and Mrs, child and two infants
Harkness, Mr and Mrs and infant	Watson, Mr C S
Hirschhorn, Mr	Westbrook, Mrs and infant
Hobday, Mr and Mrs	Whitehead, Mrs, two children, and two infants

FROM BRINDISI.

Barry, Mr D	Lawley, Maj Hon
Bayley, Maj and Mr	Lawris, Miss E A
Bosanquet, Mr J J	Lewis Jones, Mr and Mrs
Brandreth, Mr J	Macnamara, Surg-Capt
Brownrigg, Col	Milne, Mr W
Drury, Mr	Morgan, Vety-Cap J M
Duffus, Mr J C	Paul, Mr L
Fuller, Rev A C	Smith, Mr T
Enthoven, Mr R E	Sinde, Mr Mana S
Hossain, Mr	Spiers, Mr J C
Humphrey, Mr	Wilde, Mr and Mrs F S
Jopp, Mr	Woods, Mr V

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The meeting, on Monday, of the new Parliament—the fourteenth of Queen Victoria's reign—was unattended by any incident calling for special notice, save the re-election as Speaker of Mr. William Court Gully, and the consequent affirmation by the House of Commons of the constitutional principle that a member once elevated to the Chair shall be re-elected without regard to his political opinions. The good feeling and unanimity which prevailed on this occasion may be taken as an omen of good augury for the remainder, at any rate, of the brief Session, which is expected to close in less than a month's time. On Tuesday the Queen's approval of the choice of Speaker was made known, and the process of swearing in the members of the Lower House began. This was continued on Wednesday; and yesterday, with the reading of the Queen's Speech, the business of the Session commenced.

The belated return from Orkney and Shetland was made at the end of last week, and this completed the general election without making any change in the position of parties, the Unionist majority in the House of Commons remaining at 152.

The German Emperor brought to a close on Saturday his visit to Cowes and travelled northward to avail himself of the invitation given to him and his suite by the Earl of Lonsdale. He remained at Lowther Castle until yesterday, when he journeyed to Leith, there to embark upon his homeward voyage. On Monday his Imperial Majesty was out grouse shooting, and on Wednesday he made an extended tour through the Lake district, the weather being fortunately fine enough to allow him to enjoy the beautiful scenery through which he passed.

The weather on "the Twelfth" interfered a good deal with sport, the wind being very high in many places and rain falling heavily over a great part of England. Grouse are, however, reported to be strong on the wing and free from disease, so a good season may be anticipated. The rain has also interfered with the cricket of the past week, and may be held in part responsible for the crushing defeat inflicted by Yorkshire upon the famous Surrey eleven.

The Institute of International Law and the British Institute of Public Health have been holding their annual meetings at Cambridge and Hull respectively. The members of the latter association had before them the questions of the establishment by local authorities of public slaughter houses and crematoria, subjects which led to interesting discussions. A visit paid to the Eastend of London by the President of the Local Government Board, with the object of obtaining information as to the nature of East-end habitations and the manners and customs of their inhabitants (and, more especially, as to the effects of the recent scarcity of water in the district), deserves mention as a notable event of the week.

The appointment of Canon Talbot, vicar of Leeds, to succeed Bishop Davidson in the See of Rochester, has met with general approval. At the meeting of Convocation on Tuesday the Bishop of Guildford was unanimously choosen to be Prolocutor of the Lower House. The entertainment by the Archbishop of York at his northern residence of a number of Nonconformist ministers has attracted a good deal of notice, and in many quarters has been hailed as a sign that "points us to a better time than ours."

The recent attacks upon foreign missions in China have aroused once more the controversy as to the advisability of continuing missionary effort in that country. However, both the Church Missionary Society and the London Missionary Society have held meetings this week at which no word was spoken in favour of withdrawal; but, on the contrary, firm resolution shown to carry on the work of preaching Christianity in the Chinese dominions.

The obituary list of the week is rather a long one, though it contains few well-known names. An exception must, however, be made in the case of Baron Tauchnitz, the Leipzig publisher, to whom for many years past British travellers on the Continent have been so much indebted for the supply of current English literature in convenient form and at small price.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Major-Gen. N. T. Parsons; Major-Gen. J. Byron; Brigade-Surg. J. P. Stratton, I.M.S.; Hon. C. E. Mercier; Baron Tauchnitz; M. Bonaparte Wyse; Dr. G. Stephens.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 31.

With the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors this evening, the twenty-seventh Bombay Presidential Assault-at-Arms, which took up nearly a week, was brought to a successful close. The attendance at the assault-at-arms was enormous. Among those present were their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst, Mrs. Nairne, and all the principal officers of the station and Army Head-quarters and District Staff present. The tournament has been a great success.

Sergeant-Major Judge, L Battery R. H. A., won the Commander-in-Chief's prize, Rs. 50, and the Silver Medal of the Association, for the best man-at-arms among the British competitors. Among the Native competitors the prize for the best man-at-arms was taken by Lance Resaldar-Major Manawar Khan, Poona Horse. The galloping competition by the left section of L Battery Royal Horse Artillery, and the trotting competition by the 27th Field Battery Royal Artillery, for each of which his Excellency the Governor presented a prize of Rs. 75, were both good exhibitions. In the final run in tent-pegging Lance-Corporal Stone, L Battery R. H. A., who scored 7 points, won Rs. 20; the second best being Sergeant-Major Judge, L Battery R. H. A., who made 2 points, and won Rs. 10. In the final run in tent-pegging with lance for Natives Sowar Karamsing, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, who made 7 points, won Rs. 15; Lanced Naik Shaik Rahiman, Poona Horse, who made only 4 points, winning the second prize of Rs. 5. The sword-vs. sword mounted competition for British officers was cleverly won by Capt. Poore, 7th Hussars, who beat Capt. Heneage, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor, by 3 to 1. The style of Captain Poore holding the stick was admired much. In sword vs. sword, for N.-C. O. and Privates, Sergeant-Major Judge, L Battery, R. H. A., won Rs. 30, and a silver medal presented by the committee of the Royal Military Tournament, London. The bicycle race in heavy marching order was won by Staff Armourer Sergeant J. R. Leadbeater, K.O.Y.L.I., in an easy style. In lance mounted vs. bayonet the winners of the previous days were brought up for display, and it was again won by Bombardier Gorman, L Battery, R. H. A., by three points to *nil*. The tent-pegging with lance for officers was won by Captain Gordon, 2nd Lancers, who won Rs. 84. He made 8 points, while his opponent, Lieut. G. Griffith, of the same corps, made only 2 points. The tent-pegging with lance for Native officers was won by Jamedar Mamchand, 2nd Bombay Lancers, who made 17 points, Jemedar Mohideen, 2nd Lancers, making 16, and Resaldar Major Manahar Khan, Poona Horse, only 9 points. The tug-of-war for British (final) was won by Middlesex after a hard struggle from the L Battery, R. H. A., who won Rs. 30, and for the Natives it was simply walked over by the 28th Pioneers, who won Rs. 20. Yesterday's events, namely, physical drill, by the Kolhapur Infantrymen, and musical ride and display by the 2nd Lancers, were again gone through. The physical drill was again done very correctly. Mrs. Nairne, owing to the illness of General Nairne, who is rather indisposed, distributed the prizes to the successful competitors, and the whole show was brought to a successful end by ringing cheers to Mrs. Nairne, Captain and Mrs. Davidson, and the working staff of the meeting. There is no need of publishing the list of events as everyday it has appeared in the telegraphic columns.

CRICKET.

AHMEDABAD GYMKHANA VS. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

After a long interval the Ahmedabad Gymkhana has this season sent out an XI. to play the Bombay Gymkhana. The presence of many of the members of the Kathiawar XI. in Bombay was taken advantage of as some of them belonged to Ahmedabad Gymkhana as well. Accordingly a match was played on the Gymkhana ground, on Saturday morning, when the home team although somewhat inadequately represented had a run-away victory. The spin of coin being in favour of the Visitors they took up the defensive. They opened their first venture with Gibb and Hatheral. Hair not being present on the field when play was started Carnegy was entrusted with the trundling to assist Cheatham who was bowling at the pavilion end. Carnegy put up a maiden when Hair arrived, and the leather was passed to him. In the opening the Visitors fared badly, Gibb having succumbed to Hair, (5-1-3). Phillips was the first wicket. He and his partner did not remain long between the wickets, and Phillips was stumped by Nugent who was behind the sticks, while the former left his crease to hit out Hair (17-2-6). Wallinger partnered Hatheral who was steadily piling up his score. Anderson, who had relieved Cheatham, of the leather began trundling at the South end, and the feeble strokes off the left-hander were bungled in the slips. While endeavouring to run a couple for a skier, off Hair, Carnegy returned it quick, and Hatheral was too late to reach the crease (35-3-20). This was very disappointing, and the next wicket MacNaughten was very cleverly held behind the sticks, by Nugent (40-4-4). Mead and Wallinger were now partners. This pair added a decade to the total when the left-hander broke through Wallinger's defence (51-5-4). Ashby joined Mead, and the latter began a free game, but the latter did not seem to be much at home with the trundling of either Anderson or Carnegy, who had taken Hair's place. 60 being signalled Hair was brought back to his original work, and Anderson passed the leather to Cheatham. Both bats had now fairly settled down when Mead was smartly held behind the sticks, (63-6-17). He had played a useful innings of 17 runs scored off a stylish bat. French filled the vacancy, but returned without troubling the scorers, (64-7-0). Robertson and Ashby made a splendid stand and took nearly half-an-hour to dissolve their partnership, when at last the former was held in the slips, off Cheatham, (72-8-2). Sinclair was the next man in, and displayed good placings on the leg and square. The total was pulled up to 80, when Ashby was caught, off Anderson, on the cover, by Hair. He returned with a contribution of 21 runs, the best individual score for his side, but only one ahead of Hatheral. The last man Mead was stumped the first ball he received from Anderson, and the Visitors' innings was brought to an end with a total of 89 runs. Only thirteen minutes being left before the customary time for an adjournment, it was decided to resume play after lunch, at 2-20 p.m. Hair carried the palm among the bowlers, his account showing an average of 3 4, as he was responsible for 3 wickets at the cost of but 17 runs. Anderson was the next best, capturing 4 wickets for 28 runs, and Cheatham secured two for 27 runs.

The home team began their innings after lunch, Carnegy and Nugent facing the Kathiawar bowlers, who succeeded in disposing of the Royal Navy man before he broke his egg (1-1-0). Sitwell joined Carnegy, and a splendid stand was made against the joint attack of Sinclair and MacNaughten, but the latter succeeded in capturing Sitwell, who was smartly held by Captain Ashby on the wicket. Cheatham went out to mend matters, but putting his leg in front of the wicket against Sinclair's trundling was given notice to quit (29-3-3). Brooks partnered Carnegy only to return without anything to his credit (37-4-0). Carnegy who was playing a punishing and at the same time a steady game, had Vines as his partner. The latter was not long at the wicket when he was held by Hatheral, off Sinclair, (59-5 9). Carnegy and Holland were now together, and improved the condition of affairs. Free hitting and fast scoring was the order of the day. Between them they knocked up 40 runs and passing the total of the Visitors at a few minutes to four made their side victorious. Carnegy was stumped soon after this and the next two men Macbeth and Gould were dismissed quickly, (95-8-1). Anderson went out, and in his usual fashion started a slashing game. The pair added 35 runs to the total and with a contribution of 22 runs Anderson returned to the pavilion, (133-9-22). Hair was the last wicket, and when he and Holland had made six runs each, the former was dismissed, (145-10-6), Captain Holland carrying out his bat for 47, the best individual contribution of the day. During the time that he and Carnegy were in, the Ahmedabad captain made several changes in the bowling, and the same experiment was repeated when he and Anderson made the second good stand, but Holland defied all comers. He had little share of luck, but no one can deny that his innings was most serviceable and plucky. Sinclair secured 5 wickets, on the strength of a trundling of the fairest kind of delivery. Those who have doubts as to his fairness in bowling should have been present on Saturday afternoon. However they will have an opportunity of seeing their mistake to-day and to-morrow, when the Kathiawar XI. plays the Parsees. The Umpire did shout out "no ball" once last Saturday, as Lt. Usborne had done twice in the recent big match, but that was not for "throwing" but for crossing the crease.

Below are the scores and analysis:—

AHMEDABAD GYMKHANA.

M C Gibb, b Hair	3
O G Hatheral, run out	20
R M Phillips, st Nugent, b Hair	6
W A Wallinger, b Anderson	4
E B McNaughten, c Nugent, b Anderson	4
P T Mead, c Nugent, b Hair	17
T Ashby, c Hair, b Anderson	21
T H French, c Gould, b Cheatham	0
J. Robertson, c Hair, b Cheatham	2
R L Sinclair, not out	9
H R Mead, st Nugent, b Anderson	0
Extras	12
Total	89

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Cheatham	75	27	3	2
Carnegy	30	14	1	0
Hair	100	17	1	3
Anderson	57	28	1	4

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

C G Carnegy, st Ashby, b MacNaughten	40
R H Nugent, b Sinclair	0
H Cheatham, l-b-wo, Sinclair	3
D W Sitwell, c Ashby, b MacNaughten	6
J C Brooks, b Sinclair	0
D Vines, c Hatheral, b Sinclair	9
J E Holland, not out	47
J B K Macbeth, b MacNaughten	0
A P Gould, b Gibb	1
H Anderson, c H Mead, b F Mead	22
R K Hair, c MacNaughten, b Sinclair	0
Extras	11
Total	145

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
*Sinclair	90	39	4	5
MacNaughten	55	35	2	3
F Mead	30	23	1	1
Wallinger	10	6	0	0
Gibb	20	19	1	1

* Bowled one no-ball.

PARSEES VS. KATHIAWAR.

A match has been arranged between a Parsee Eleven and the Kathiawar Eleven who are now on a visit to Bombay, and will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground kindly lent for the occasion to-day and to-morrow. The Parsee team will not be a strongly representative one, as only four of whom took part in the Presidency Mach will be able to play in this. The Parsee team will be composed of the following:—S. B. Spencer (capt), M. D. Kanga, K. M. Mistry, B. M. Billimoria, E. R. Guzdar, C. M. Patel, N. R. Chinoy, J. N. Bharucha, K. R. Driver, F. P. Colabawala, and P. H. Vakil.

MR. PATEL'S XI.

Mr. J. M. Framji Patel proceeded to Poona by the two o'clock train yesterday afternoon with a composite team, (seven Parsees, two Hindus and two Mahomedans) to play off the annual fixture, Ganeshkhind *vs.* J. M. Patel's XI. The match comes off to-day.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 31.

10 p.m.	78·7

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

6 a.m.	77·8
11 a.m.	81·3
3 p.m.	79·5
6 p.m.	79·0

THE RECENT MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The fall of the Parsees in the great international match was as "tall" as the Presidency captain. Captain Poore deserves the greatest credit for his century, which he compiled with great patience and careful defence. It was hard luck that Mr. Greig should have been bowled off his pads when only wanting six runs to complete his long-looked-for century. The failure of the Parsees was due to the lightning speed which the "Kathiawar Demon" put into his ball. Indeed his pace beat them. His excellent analysis was the result of the sound judgment of his captain. He was always taken off when he began to prove very expensive to be put on again after a short interval. He was not quite "dead" on the spot. His straight balls were few and far between; indeed they may be counted on the fingers on one's hand; or to speak more clearly they were the only ones which unfortunately for the Parsees scattered their wickets. Mr. Stephens who was behind the wickets always stood to the leg side of the batsmen to stop those demon deliveries. Mr. Mistri, the left-handed batsman, getting these balls to his off side, became very sweet upon them which he sent to the boundaries by simply coming down upon them. Thus his deliveries though not quite wide of the mark created a sort of carelessness in the batsmen, which cost them their lives when a straight one came from him.

The Parsees have not a really first class fast bowler. Their failure against Sinclair shows that they can not manage fast bowling. But instead of finding out their own fault they are accusing Mr. Sinclair of throwing and the English umpires of giving wrong judgments. No exception has been taken previously to Sinclair's bowling. Lord Harris who was very keen in such matters never took any, though he witnessed more than two matches. The judgments of the European umpires too were never called into question. I, for my part, think from the experience in the local every Saturday matches that Parsee umpires (there is one honourable exception B. D. T.) would commit ninety-nine mistakes, proving of advantage to their own side to the one by a European.

Now when it is remembered that Parsee cricket owes its present position to the interest and encouragement given by the Europeans such reflections on the veracity of the European umpires who after all are human beings must not be given countenance to. Now only the gentlemen are the umpires, and not those who stood there after taking in a cup that cheered as well as inebriated. The Parsees who are much discomfited by the sound beating should not have resorted to such underhand means as these by throwing courtesy and sportsman-like-spirit to the wind. It is now time for them to gird up their loins and set to work to win a victory in the return match.

There remains one thing to be suggested to the authorities, and that is to take some steps to prevent a fracas that will happen one day between the Parsees and the Hindus. One gentleman happening to sit near the ropes and before the Parsees was made to leave his place but a kind-hearted European Constable happening to pass by, restored him to his place, for which he received a salaam and "many many thanks." The Parsee boys and men think that they are the masters of the ground, and that they have reached that position from which they can safely say. "You Natives, you can't do anything." The following dialogue which actually took place between a Parsee and a Hindu will be interesting to your readers.

Parsee (to a Hindu standing before him): "You curry-eating Tatya, get back, and make room for better people. You are a weak race while we are strong. Do not you know that we enjoy the rights of being Volunteers, while you enjoy nothing but abuse."

Hindu (very modestly): "My dear Sir, I beg your pardon. The choice never fell upon better persons. This is a reign of women, and it is but natural that H. M. the Queen should feel for her sex. Government is so much afraid of us that they are taking away our lathies even."

If such is the feeling then no wonder that the Europeans were cheered by the Hindus and Mahomedans while the Parsees by their types alone. After the match was over the same Parsee said: "Well Tatya, after all we are all Indians."—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 13. TIKOJI.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you very kindly oblige me by allotting a small space in the next issue of your daily to offer an explanation as regards my last correspondence, which seems to have been most sadly and seriously misconstrued, and which has consequently placed me in a most awkward position? It is only sad necessity that induces me to encroach on your kindness. I have been charged with offending the members of the Selection Committee by calling them "inexperienced" men, and moreover with doing them a world of injustice by rewarding their conscientious and painstaking zeal in behalf of Parsee cricket with an act of shocking ingratitude. I say such foul allegations are nothing else but the outcome of a wandering fancy. I share, and most sincerely and respectfully do I share, in the high regard and esteem with which these gentlemen are looked upon by the whole Parsee community as its well-wishers and benefactors, and I most humbly beg their pardon if ever I have said anything, which would detract a jot even from the laurels which they have worthily earned as such. But conceive, Sir, of the amusing and awkward position in which a camel would be placed when made to work in the snows of Lapland. However serviceable it might have been in the sands of Arabia, it will surely betray, in spite of itself, its own master whom it sincerely wishes to serve. The snows will prove fatal to it, no matter however strong and experienced it may be. And none can deny that all the members of the committee, with only one exception, are in such a deplorable position. They sincerely "wish" to serve, but they "cannot" serve.

I should like to say one thing more, and it is patent to all, that the last selection has given rise to a great deal of dissatisfaction in the "Maidan." Even some of the actual players have expressed their dissatisfaction at it, and the committee must now seek to remove the causes of this dissatisfaction by a wiser selection. If it finds that it cannot, let it at once transfer its odious functions to the only man who can cope with the difficulty in hand. The advent of our old Mr. J. Patel is sure to be hailed with universal delight, and Mr. Patel is not a man who will not oblige. Of course, we do not mean that Mr. Patel's selection gave universal satisfaction; but it created much less dissatisfaction, and wiser people always choose the lesser evil. But if the committee thinks that it can safely disregard this general dissatisfaction because it possess a absolute power, we congratulate it on its possessing this power of Solomon without a particle of his wisdom. We are only afraid of the unimaginable mischief such a conduct is calculated to create.

Once more do I most humbly apologize, if ever I have given, or even thought of giving, any the least cause of offence to these my worthy superiors, and I hope to be forgiven also by those whom I have displeased in my last correspondence by my humble suggestions as regards a change in the selection. For if comparisons are odious, it must be remembered that necessity has no law.—Yours, &c.

S. F. M.

THE PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The suggestion made in your yesterday's issue by "A Candidate" for a motion by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade for the adoption in the District and High Court Pleaders' Examinations, of a rule similar to the one which the Hon'ble Justice is going to put before the Senate, is worth noticing. Every one who is acquainted with the test and the standard required for passing the Pleaders' Examination will not hesitate to admit that the Examination is comparatively a difficult one, a fact amply borne out by numerous and repeated failures every year. The adoption of the rule suggested will be a blessing, and many a poor student will be spared the necessity of giving up the course after a severe trial of several years when they consider success impracticable.

It would not be out of place to mention that some sort of indulgence was granted a few years back, and it remained in force for a year or two only. The indulgence was, I believe, to this effect—all the subjects were arranged in groups and a candidate failing to obtain pass mark in any subject, but obtaining a certain percentage in all the subjects forming the particular group, was excused from presenting himself again in that group of subjects.

It is hoped, therefore, that the suggestion would be kindly attended to and the poor candidates relieved.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Aug. 31. K. S. D.

The hero of the well-known Parisian song "Dans ma Blouse," M. Toivrier, is dead. Originally a working miner, he started a little wine shop at Commentry, and by dint of some rather strong writing in the "Socialiste," which he edited, and the profession of very extravagant opinions, got himself elected to the Chamber in 1889. When there he stuck to his blouse as Mr. Keir Hardie stuck to his cloth cap in the House of Commons. He was, however, even less effective, if that were possible, and the sensation which his blouse created at first very rapidly wore off.

Teresa Brambilla, who has just died in Milan at the age of eighty-two, was a very popular singer in Italy half a century ago. She created the part of Gilda in the "Rigoletto" of her friend and contemporary Verdi, and was entrusted with the chief share in the cantata composed by Donizetti, and other Italian musicians. Brambilla appeared in Paris in 1846, but was never heard in England.

THE GRAVE SITUATION ON THE UPPER MEKONG.

THE attempt made by England and France to effect a settlement of their respective claims in the Upper Mekong region by means of a joi nt Commission having failed, as is now generally known, it will be useful to explain in some detail the present position in that quarter of the Indo-Chinese peninsula. We do not wish to magnify the gravity of a difference with a friendly-neighbour, especially in so remote a scene, but the facts of which there can be no dispute tojustfy some anxiety as to the ultimate result. The settlement of the difficulty has now been referred from the spot to the supreme Governments in London and Paris, and they will have the assistance of their respective Commissioners, Mr. J. George Scott for England and M. Pavie for France, who have both returned to Europe for the purpose, in vindicating their views of national right and interest.

Two separate and distinct events produced a contact of British and French power in this region. Our conquest of Upper Burma, and the consequent absorption of the tributary Shan States carried our arms and influence east of the Mekong. Some years later France's triumph over Siam gave her a western boundary for her Indo-Chinese possessions in the same river for a great portion of its course, or, to be strictly accurate, up to the 20th degree of north latitude. The latter event had in one particular a distinct bearing on the former, for after the overthrow of Siam England withdrew from the arrangement by which she proposed to cede to Siam the State of Kiang Kheng, which lies on both sides of the Mekong. If the explanation of France's chagrin were to be sought in a single fact, it would be found in this circumstance, for, had our intention been carried out unconditionally, Siam would have been compelled to surrender to France, the portion of Kiang Kheng lying to the east of the Mekong. But our neighbours have no legitimate grievance against us on this score, for our occupation of Kiang Kheng was not merely proclaimed before, but formed the very basis of, the joint Commission. Had we not retained Kiang Kheng as a Burmese Shan State, no delimitation would have been necessary; it would have sufficed to declare the Mekong boundary between the two dominions. About the same time that an arrangement with Siam was proposed as to Kiang Kheng one was carried out with China in the two Shan States lying north and north-east of it—viz., Muanglem and Kiang Hung. Those States were ceded by us to China as an equivalent, with other points elsewhere, for claims she had put forward to Sadon and other territory north of Bhamo, but subject to the reservation that "the Chinese Emperor could not without the previous assent of her Britannic Majesty cede them or any part of them to another nation." The arrangements affecting these three States—viz., the retention of Kiang Kheng and the cession on specified conditions of Muanglem and Kiang Hung to China had all been completed before the formation of the Anglo-French Commission, and could not be affected by its investigations or decisions. It is only by ignoring these facts that French writers have been able to make out a plausible case for their contention that on the eve of negotiation we violated the 'status quo.'

The principal facts, bearing upon the case to be decided were such as have been described when a joint Commission was agreed upon last autumn. That Commission was appointed first of all to secure a permanent good understanding between England and France, and, secondly, to avert an immediate contact of frontiers which both Powers were ostensibly agreed in thinking undesirable. The two Governments selected as their Commissioners the best men at their disposal. The British representative, Mr. J. George Scott, had acquired during ten years' personal investigation an unequalled knowledge of the whole Shan region, while as Acting Minister at Bangkok during a critical period he had also gained special acquaintance with the diplomatic incidents which had attended the first assertion of France's power and ambition on the Mekong. The French Commissioner, M. Pavie, is the ablest exponent of the policy originally defined by the now discredited M. de Lanessan, which aimed at realizing Dupleix's dream of Empire on a more eastern scene. The ostensible task of the Commissioners was to form a buffer State east of the Mekong, where the great bend occurs in that river, about 100 miles above Luang Prabang, but when the Commissioners met last January it was found that the situation had been materially altered by a forward movement on the part of French officials and traders under official patronage into territory that was distinctly British. Mr. Scott discovered immediately on reaching the scene that the French had not only established a strong post near Kiang Kong, but that they had hoisted the Tricolour at Mongsin, the capital of our Shan State of Kiang Kheng. Mr. Scott at once protested most energetically against these proceedings and provided against their repetition by stationing Mr. Sterling, Commissioner of the Southern Shan States, with a small escort at Mongsin. The French traders, finding themselves in an exposed position and without support, retired, but their ardour and enterprise showed how necessary it was for us to tighten our hold on the two border States of Kiang Tung and Kiang Kheng.

If these priliminary matters were not of hopeful augury for a conclusive settlement, a very few interviews between Mr. Scott and M. Pavie sufficed to show that there was no prospect of the approximation of views necessary to the success of any Commission. M. Pavie and his colleagues disclaimed all knowledge of any Shan State of Kiang Kheng. They contended that Mongsin was a town of the old Siamese province of Nan, and as such outside the ground of delimitation. In face of such a startling and baseless pretention any useful negotiation was impossible, and the commission might then and there have dispersed. Its existence was prolonged until the begining of April; but this only served to bring out more clearly the indifference of the French officers to local facts and the fixityof their purpose to claim everything up to the left bank of the Mekong. But if this pretension were justified, the "raison d'etre "of the Commission, to which the two Governments had the recourse for the solution of the difficulty between them, never existed. No buffer State or neural zone was possible if the Mekong was to be the dividing line, and the whole matter could have been settled over a map in Europe. It was precisely because such was not the case that the Commission was appointed, and we are bound to think that the extraordinary views put forward by M. Pavie were not in accordance with his own instructions. A word may be said on the subject of Siamese claims in this quarter. It would be vain to place limits to the extent of the sovereign rights claimed by Siam on the ground of old and now long-lost conquest. They have now no meaning, and the attempt to revive a long dissipated possession of Nan is little short of absurd. Our proposal to cede Kiang Kheng to Siam was made when the circumstances of that State were different, and as part of a policy to create a-belt of territory dependent on China in the northern half and on Siam in the southern which should intervene between the dominions of France and England in Indo-China. Even if this intention had been carried out the convention with Siam would have contained a clause depriving her of the right to cede any part of Kiang Kheng to France or to any one else. The French must not judge us harshly if we remind them of the reality of the same prohibition with regard to the new Chinese districts of Muanglem and Kiang Hung.

The movements of French traders and officers in this region and the report which rapidly spread as to the failure of the Delimitation Commission caused considerable ferment among the Shans, who began to show anxiety as to whether they were British subjects or not. Prompt steps had to be taken to allay this agitation and to establish the indisputable nature of the British power over Kiang Kheng. At an important durbar of the Shan chiefs held at Taunggyi early in May Sir Frederick Fryer, Chief Commissioner of Burma, made an important speech in which he gave expression to the deliberate and fixed policy of the Government of India. Among other chiefs the Sawbwa of Kiang Tung was present. Sir Frederick warned them all "not to listen to tales of the restriction of British power," and he went on to make the important declaration that "Kiang Kheng was now an integral part of the British Empire and would remain so." About the same time it was decided to place a military garrison in occupation of Kiang Tung, and 200 men of the 1st Burmah Rifles, Gurkhas, under the command of Captain Caulfield, were sent there. Kiang Tung was selected because supplies are plentiful and cheap there, and also on account of its excellent position with regard to the French post at Kiang Kong as well as to Mongsin. In order to assure our position at Kiang Tung the telegraph was to be continued from Mone, and this was done a month ago. The papers received by last week's mail from India contain the news that it is in excellent working order, and that it will shortly be continued across the Mekong to Mongsin. At Mongsin itself Mr. Sterling is still stationed with a bodyguard. In addition to the telegraph to Kiang Tung a temporary road from Taunggyi to that place has been completed, and although this is reported available during the rains orders have just been issued for the laying down of a permanent road which will be secure against all accidents. These measures have satisfied the Shans as to the future, and afforded early confirmation of the truth of Sir Frederick Fryer's words. It is to be hoped that they will be equally effectual in disposing of France's baseless claim to Kiang Kheng, and that the two supreme Governments will now proceed to conclude an amicable arrangement in accordance with the unassailable facts that we have set forth.—"Times" August 13th.

IT IS REQUIRED but at trial and ea ehar milk effect of Squibb's Ague Specific will assure you that it cures and prevents attacks of Fevers, Ague Malaraia, Influenza and Chill. A Lady writes: "As it is an efficacious remedy, I am recommending to my friends." Again a Gentleman says: "I have never come across a remedy at once so ffective and prompt in it effects." Rs ... Pi is or Mixture. MADON, SONS

NEWS OF THE DAY.

So far as its contents have been telegraphed the Chitral Blue-Book contains little that is new, except that whereas we stated on the 20th June that the despatch of the Government of India had gone home on the 11th May, it actually went three days earlier, that is on the 8th May. Thus the Rosebery Cabinet took from the 8th May to the 13th June to come to a decision, the result of this wholly unnecessary procrastination being that Mr. Fowler's policy, when it was declared, was never carried into effect. Six days after the telegram ordering evacuation was sent, the Government were defeated in the Commons and Ministers resigned. Twelve days later Lord George Hamilton cabled reversing his predecessor's decision. It is distinctly unfortunate that a matter of purely imperial interest, should thus have been made to assume a party aspect. It is to be hoped, moreover, that the Blue-Book gives a complete narrative of the political negotiations which led up to the despatch of the expedition. The only official statement so far made in this regard was the speech of the Viceroy in Council on March 28th; but this left a good many points in doubt. The lacunæ were prety well filled up by the narrative of our special correspondent published in the *Pioneer* of June 23rd; but what is wanted is a connected official account of the business. It is extremely desirable that the responsibility for the Chitral expedition should be fixed in the proper quarter, and that the causes which led up to it should be clearly and authoritatively stated.

THE strength of the tribal levies with which the Khan of Dir is to keep the road open between Laram and Drosh, will probably be only a few hundred men. They will be entirely under the Khan's orders, no British officers being provided. There will be a chain of posts along the road and a service of postal runners.

IT is officially notified Sir Alexander Mackenzie will succeed Sir Charles Elliott as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It is an open secret that Sir Alexander has found a certain difficulty in adapting himself to environment in his present post, and his translation to Bengal was anticipated. Nothing whatever is known as yet regarding his successor on the Viceroy's Executive Council. The vacancy will occur on December 17th.

MR. MALCOLM PILKINGTON, the stroke of the Oxford eight and President of the University Boat Club, accompanied by Mr. Stewart, another of this year's crew, bound on a tour round the world, may also be named among our coming visitors.

WE hear from Darjeeling that some members at least of the Sikkim Boundary Commission are about to return to their late camp from Guntok. Tents were left standing on the camping ground in case a return visit might become desirable.

IT has been settled that Hyderabad is to have the services of a trained European officer as Postmaster-General. This is one among many other important matters settled by the Minister during his visit to Simla.

IT is intended to disarm the Tashon clans in the central part of the Chin Hills. This will be preliminary to a withdrawal of the troops from the Southern Tracts, their place being taken by Military Police.

COLONEL HOLDICH, Major Wahab and the Survey party have had hard work to do on the Pamirs, as the details in existing maps were found to be inaccurate. The Russians had also a strong staff of military surveyors, so the Joint Commissioners were readily placed in possession of the information required before the site of the boundary pillars could be fixed.

THE vacancy which will occur on the Headquarter Staff in the Bengal Command, when Colonel Egerton takes command of the Guides in October, has yet to be filled, as Colonel Gaselee intends completing his term of leave in England instead of coming out for employment on the Staff.

THREE hundred Volunteers from native infantry regiments are being called for to form a force in the new East African protectorate about Mombassa. They will be required for two or three years, presumably while the railway is being built to Uganda. As the rate of pay is eighteen rupees monthly with liberal allowances, and five months' bounty at the end of service, there will be no difficulty in getting picked men. Two British officers also will be required for this contingent. India cannot afford to spare any more Sikhs for foreign service: so, as in the case of the Hongkong Battalion, Punjabi Mahomedans will be enrolled.

THE foreign trade of Calcutta during July has after a slack period of some months, exhibited an increase in total value as compared with the accounts for July, 1894. In the previous month the total value represented a decrease of 11 per cent.: for July the trade is returned as over 5¾ crores, indicating an advance of 23 per cent. Imports are better in value by nearly 50 per cent., and stood at 2¼ crores: merchandise rose considerably in value, and treasure, both gold and silver, rose from rather less than six to over seventeen lakhs. The continued contraction in exports has at length been checked, and it is satisfactory to find that there was an advance of over one crore in value, equal to 11 per cent.

THE two Regiments of Madras Infantry that will probably be required for garrison duties in Northern India owing to the occupation of the Chitral country, have not yet been settled on. The matter is still under consideration, but as soon as it is decided there will be a considerable change in the annual detailed relief programme, which has not yet been published.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 3rd August, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 81,124-4-3, and for goods, &c. Rs. 82,843-8-4, making altogether Rs. 1,63,967-12-7, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 157-5-9. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 1,52,367-2-6, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 146-3-7.

MR. HANKIN, now officiating for Mr. McCracker in the Thagi and Dacoity Department, will be deputed to Hyderabad to organise operations against the dacoits during the ensuing cold weather.

A MARRIAGE will take place at Bath early in October between Capt A. C. Yate, of the Indian Staff Corps, and Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Conolly M'Causland, of Woodhill-place, Bath.

A MARRIAGE will shortly take place between Capt Geroge Pelham Hatch, son of the late Gen. George Cliffe Hatch, C.S.I., and Helen Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Charles Hall Raikes, vicar of Chittoe, Wilts, and of Mrs. Raikes, 31, Tedworth-square.

A SUM of Rs. 18,700 has been allotted for purposes of Volunteer Camps of Exercise in the Madras Command during the current year. This amount will be proportionately devided to the various Volunteer Corps serving under the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Madras, including those serving in Burma. A sum of Rs. 6,200 has been allotted for Volunteer field days during the ensuing cold season and will also be equally divided.

WE regret to announce the Death from dysentery, on Friday, of Captain Owen, Judge Advocate-General's Department. He died at Cherat, where he had been invalided from the Chitral Relief Force.

THE latest reports from Dera Gazi Khan show that the Indus had fallen: so no immediate danger is anticipated from the erosive action of the stream. As, however, heavy rain has fallen in the Upper Punjab, the river may again come down in flood.

THERE will be some changes in the Foreign Office Staff in the autumn, as Sir A. Talbot, Deputy Secretary, and Mr. A. Williams, Under-Secretary, will then return from England. Major Sadler and Mr. Bosanquet will then return to ordinary duty in the Political Department; Captain Daly, who has been officiating for Sir A. Talbot, reverting to his post of Assistant Secretary.

THERE are three monkeys in Calcutta just now which disport themselves along the bank of the river near Juggernath Ghat; and, according to a serious charge preferred against them to the police by several aggrieved persons on Tuesday, they are stated to be the greatest thieves and robbers that disgrace the City of Palaces. Considerable amusement was caused on Tuesday morning when seven people, who had been treated very badly by these monkeys, walked into the Jorabagan thana, and, in all seriousness wished to lay a charge of "theft and causing mischief" against the offenders! The Inspector regretted he could not accept the charge and advised the complainants to destroy the troublesome animals. This suggestion they would not adopt on account of religious scruples. The Inspector thereupon advised the men to go to the police-court, and charge the monkeys with being burglars of a very bad type, and apply for a warrant for their arrest. The deputation left to consider the position of affairs.

IN a case wherein six natives were convicted by a Madras mofussil magistrate of having played at cards and wagered thereon in a house to which the public resorted, and were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each, the accused appealed to the High Court. The Government pleader urged that the accused played for gain. The Chief Justice observed that the accused did not keep a common gaming house, although they played for some gain. In the Madras Club members played whist and other games and the Club charged a fee for cards, but it could not be said the Club was a common gaming house within the meaning of Act 3 of 1889. In reversing the Magistrate's finding the High Court (the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parker) remarked that all that was proved was that members of different classes met and played cards in the house, but there was nothing whatever to prove it was a house kept by the owner for profit. Unless this was proved the house could not be called a common gaming house within the meaning of the English Act. The expression "common gaming house" was not defined in Act 3 of 1889, and therefore until this Act was amended it was almost impossible to get a conviction in cases of the present nature.

THE N.-W. P. Lawn Tennis Championship Challenge Cup is to be revived this cold weather under the auspices of the Allahabad Gymkhana Club. The last contest took place in January, 1890, when Mr. H. L. Fleming, who then won the cup for the second year in succession, carried it off to the Punjab. The new Cup will not become the absolute property of the winner until it has been won three years in succession. There will also be a Championship Doubles Competition. As competitors may hope to do more than clear expenses from the money prizes, the number of entries from outstations ought to be considerable. Allahabad is so centrally situated, and its lawn-tennis ground is so exceptionally good, that it is not easy to see how a Challenge Cup Tournament can fail to be a success.

RUMOUR has been rife lately at Mussoorie that the summer seat of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces is to be established at Mussoorie; also the the head-quarters of the Bengal Command. Negotiations were said to be going on to purchase the "Charleville" block of buildings in the Happy Valley for five lakhs of rupees for Government House, and it was thought that the Castle Hill estate would afford suitable and ample accommodation for the Lieutenant-General of the Bengal Command and his staff. Were the seat of the local Government and head-quarters of the Bengal Command transferred from Naini Tal to Mussoorie, the hope of the residents of that station that the Oudh and Rohilkand State Railway would be extended to Dehra and Rajpur from Hardwar, and eventually through the beautiful valley of the Dun, and territory of the Raja of Nahan, and then on to the Umballa-Kalka line, would no doubt be ultimately realized.

THE following letter is taken from the *Morning Post* of Aug. 13:—"May I venture to enlighten those interested—through your columns—as to the case of the suspected spies arrested at Plymouth? The three Englishmen were schoolboys of Plymouth, aged respectively eleven, twelve, and sixteen years and the sons of a very well-known Plymouth gentleman. These boys started in their boat for Bovisand; and whilst there met their French master, who had with him three friends. The eldest boy, who had his camera with him, wished to try his new instantaneous apparatus, and so photographed some men who were landing some mineral water at the harbour. At that time it commenced to rain, and they were politely invited into the fort for shelter, and then detained there in prison for three hours, and afterwards were marched through their native town with a military escort to Stonehouse. These boys did not arrive home till very late at night, and then found their parents almost distracted.—Yours, &c., GEORGE W. WHITE, 52, Marlborough-hill, Aug. 11.

WHEN, a while ago, a certain Scotch minister got a serious call to turn novelist, he took leave of his flock from the pulpit in words which just stated the case: he said nothing, though he may have left things unsaid, to cause great searchings of heart amongst his hearers. But—possibly because the circumstances were not altogether the same—when a Transatlantic minister recently vacated his pulpit, he did not think fit to refrain himself to this extent. In the course of his farewell remarks (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) he plainly told his congregation that he did not believe they were favourably regarded by their Maker, inasmuch as there was nothing in the shape of burial fees to show that any of them ever died. Further, he expressed his conviction that they did not fulfil the command to love one another, because, so far as he knew, they never married. And he was intimately convinced, from the character and quality of their offerings to himself, that they did not love him. So, he said, he had concluded to try another sphere of action, and accept an appointment which had been offered him—that of gaol chaplain. "And now," he concluded fervently, "I bid you all good-bye, though not, I trust, a last good-bye. I go to prepare a place for you, and may the Lord have mercy upon all your souls!"

A REMARKABLE old lady named Ann Rose, a widow, who resides with a son at Milton-next-Sitting-bourne, has just celebrated her 100th birthday. She was (says the *Daily Telegraph*) born at Lenham-heath, Kent, in 1795, and retains her faculties to a marked degree. Mrs. Rose was married at Milton Church in 1817, two years after the Battle of Waterloo, and her husband has now been dead for several years. She had twelve children, of whom eight are living, the eldest being a daughter over seventy years of age. The other descendants of the Milton centenarian, who are scattered all over the world, comprise fifty-five grandchildren, 171 great-grandchildren, and twenty-nine great-great-grandchildren, making a total of 263. If all had lived, however, the number would have been about 400. Mrs. Rose relates many interesting incidents of her girlhood. She remembers helping to fill the water-bottles of the British soldiers on their way to the coast for the Peninsular War. She also recollects the rejoicings in the country after the victory of Waterloo, and recounts with pride the fact that she has lived to see the jubilee of two British monarchs—namely, George III. and Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

THERE is always a *prima facie* fishiness about all fish stories, and this seems to extend to anecdotes which are only incidentally fishy. For instance, it is difficult to accept as absolutely genuine a story which was published by the American Press on July 27, in which fish figures only as a *causa causans* of the incident. Two men, so the story goes, living at Pattersonville, Ohio, recently saw an eagle—an American eagle, of course—drag from the water a European carp weighing eight pounds. Instead of rejoicing with the American eagle over the European fish the unpatriotic Baxter set his dog upon it. The eagle, however, was more then a match for the dog, and the two men rushed to its assistance. There upon the eagle's mate, which until then had preserved an attitude of strict neutrality, considered that fairplay demanded its interference in the fray. The two eagles achieved a speedy victory over Cameron, who incontinently fled, and Baxter would have done so had he not been a cripple, and therefore, unaided, had to continue fighting on his stumps belabouring the eagle with his crutches as best he could, until his companion brought up reinforcements, when the eagles were driven away. Baxter is reported to be terribly mauled, but it is expected he will recover from his injuries. What became of the European carp is not stated. Probably he fell to the share of the American dog.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS COTTON.

FIRST Sowings Report for 1895-96.—The area sown with cotton this year up to end of July last in the Government villages of the Presidency was only 8 per cent. below the normal and is 37·7 per cent. more than the area sown up to the corresponding period the previous year. The latter increase is accounted for by the more favourable rains in the early part of the season in the chief cotton-growing districts, the increase being specially marked in Coimbatore where about five-eighths of the early sowings takes place. The condition of the standing crop is reported to be generally fair, though in parts of the Deccan and Central districts rain is now wanted.

MADRAS EARLY GINGELLY.

The favourable character of the early rainfall during the current season induced the ryots to cultivate gingelly on a much wider area than usual, so that the total area of sowings of this crop up to the end of July last was 466,800 acres or 32 per cent. over the normal and 40·4 per cent. more than that sown up to the corresponding period of the previous year. The sowings were large everywhere, except in the Carnatic districts, where the rains were late, and the increase is especially marked in Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. In the latter district, the increase is attributed to the good early rains and to the fact that ryots holding wet land under rainfed tanks, which had received a supply inadequate for the cultivation of paddy, were permitted to grow dry crops with a promise that water-rate should not be charged if they were subsequently able to grow a wet crop. Owing however, to want of subsequent rain the state of the crop is bad and the portions harvested have yielded but poorly. In parts of the Circas the crop was damaged by excessive rain and by insects. Elsewhere the condition is good; but the crop generally stands in need of rain.

THE COTTON CROP IN BERAR.

The first report received from the Local Administration on the crop of the season 1895, is as follows.—"The present estimated acreage under the crop is 11 per cent. less than the normal area of the preceding five years, but sowings are still incomplete in some districts having been retarded by the long break in the rains. The condition of the young plants is fair to good. Seasonable rains have lately fallen, and prospects are generally good."

COTTON.

First General Memorandum on the prospects of the Indian Cotton crop of the season 1895. The rainfall in the early part of the sowing season was sufficient in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces and Berar, and sowings in these provinces were favourable; the later rains, however, were scanty, and it was feared that the crop would suffer from drought in some tracts, but the recent rain has proved beneficial. The rainfall at sowing time was unfavourable in Bombay and Madras. The subsequent falls improved prospects, but rain is still needed in parts of madras. In the Punjab the area is 5·5 per cent. under that recorded in the previous year, but is 35·4 per cent. in excess of the normal. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the decrease is 5 per cent. as compared with the previous year, while in Bombay and Berar the area falls short of the average by as much as 18 and 11 per cent. respectively. In Madras the area exceeds that of the previous year by 37·6 per cent. though it is still 8 per cent. below the normal. The prospects of the crop are generally favourable, especially in the Central Provinces and the Punjab. Germination was impeded by the long break in the rains which occurred in July. This necessitated resowing in parts; but on the whole a fairly good outturn may be expected if the monsoon continues favourable.

THE COFFEE CROP IN COORG.

The following returns have been received from the Local Administration:—

Forecast of the Coffee Crop for 1895-96.

		Tons
Forecast of yield as obtained from planters returns.	Europeans.	2,015*
	Natives ...	...
Forecast estimated for area for which no returns have been furnished.	Europeans.	1,022
	Native	3,039
Total forecast for 1895-96......		6,076
Estimated average yield per acre of ordinarily well cultivated coffee in full bearing for 1895-96.		Cwts, 4 15 56
Return of export of coffee from Coorg last year 1894-95 taken from the Toll gate returns.		Tons 2,823
Return of export of coffee for 10 previous years.		35,618 or 3,561 tons,annualaverage.

*Taking the average or 1 rupee crop at 3,561 tons per annum, the forecast of 6,076 tons for the coming season represents a 27¼ anna crop, the anna equivalent being nearly 223 tons.

The figure for 1894-95 was 4½ cwts. The quantity forecasted for 1895-96, viz., 6,076 tons being nearly 1-7 in excess of that of last year (viz., 5,354 tons), the average yield per acre has been proportionately increased.

Explanatory statement showing the details of the forecast of the Coffee Crop for the season of 1895-96.

	Total assessed area of coffee, deducting area under cardamoms.	Area unplanted.	Approximate area for which returns have been furnished.	Approximate area for which no returns have been furnished.	Estimate furnished by owners.	Estimate upon area for which no returns have been furnished.	Total of columns 5 and 6.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons
Europeans........	29,253	3,501	16,981	8,765	2,015	* 1,022	3,037
Native............	42,477	9,907	..	32,570	...	† 3,039	3,039

* Estimated at 2½ cwts. average per acre on the basis of the return furnished by the planters.

† No returns having been called for from the native planters, the crop per acre is estimated at 1 13-15 cwts., i.e., 4-5ths of 2½ cwts.

BERAR SESAMUM.

The first report received from the Local Administration on the crop of the season 1895, is as follows:—"The estimated acreage under the crop shows a decrease of 30 per cent. on the normal area of the last five years. The long break in the rains immediately after sowings had a very deteriorating effect on the crop which is only now recovering under the more favourable conditions. Prospects are reported to be fairly good in three districts but unsatisfactory in the rest of the province."

SESAMUM.

First General Memorandum on the prospects of the Sesamum (til) crop of the season 1895.—The season has been generally favourable for sowings in Madras, the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In parts of Bombay and Berar the rain-fall was late and sowings are still progressing. In the Punjab sowings suffered considerably from scanty rain. The area sown in Madras exceeds the normal and the area of the previous year by as much as 32·3 and 40·2 per cent. respectively, while in Bombay also the area is expected to be in excess of the normal. In the Central Provinces sowings were restricted in a few districts owing to the protracted break in the rains in July. No estimate can yet be formed of the area under sesamum in this province as the sowings of the cold weather crop have not yet commenced. In the Punjab the area is 37·4 below that of last year, and in Berar the decrease is 30 per cent. as compared with the average area of the last five years. In Madras, Bombay and the Central Provinces the present condition of the crop is fair to good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh heavy rain impeded weading in parts, but germination has been generally good. In Berar the long break in July had a deteriorating effect on the crop but later favourable conditions have effected an improvement. The prospects of the crop are thus generally favourable but rain is urgently wanted in parts, and much depends on the rainfall in the present month.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending August 27, compared with the Statement of August 20, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	August 20. Rs.	A.	P.	August 27. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	66,00,000	0	0	66,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,06,27,751	11	7	1,86,30,500	11	7
Other Deposits, &c.	5,72,91,463	13	4	6,03,81,405	12	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,29,159	9	2	4,89,221	8	9
Sundries	20,46,673	13	1	20,72,700	8	5
Rs.	10,71,95,045	15	2	10,81,73,828	9	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,09,23,993	0	0	1,12,42,603	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	77,91,705	1	0	81,24,510	11	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,06,45,214	8	6	1,07,77,567	12	8
Credits do do.	99,63,147	3	0	1,01,57,477	7	0
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,12,16,094	7	2	2,23,76,121	11	10
Balances with other Banks	6,83,100	0	9	6,66,403	13	7
Bullion	5,231	3	10	4,973	3	10
Dead Stock	12,97,256	3	3	12,97,825	12	3
Stamps	10,021	2	9	10,301	9	3
Sundries	13,85,557	13	0	13,72,975	1	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,96,76,378	13	11	1,89,98,634	11	1
Do. at Branches	2,35,97,316	6	0	2,31,41,433	10	11
R.	10,71,95,045	15	2	10,81,73,828	9	1

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to August 27, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	15,89,085	Dec.
Do. at Branches	4,00,165	do.
Other Deposits	30,89,942	Inc.
Post Bills	1,39,935	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	6,51,415	Inc.
Loans	1,32,353	do.
Accounts of Credit	1,94,330	do.
Mercantile Bills	11,60,027	do.
Cash at Head Office	6,77,744	Dec.
Do. at Branches	4,52,913	do.

THE STEAMER STATESMAN.

THE largest steam vessel that has ever come up to the port of Calcutta, steamed up from Garden Reach on Tuesday evening and was berthed at Nos. 2 and 3 Jetties. The Statesman, of the Harrison Line, arrived in the river on Saturday morning, but, in consequence of the state of the tides and the want of accommodation at the jetties, she was moored at Garden Reach until Tuesday, when on the turn of the evening tide she was brought up by Assistant Harbour Master Quinan and berthed as above stated. She was expected to be at the jetties at 4-30 p. m. but it was 8-30 o'clock before the gangway from the shore was sent up, the depth of water at the jetties interfering with her berthing. She was launched on the 24th of May from Messrs. Workman and Clarke's yard in Belfast, and reports of her launch and trial trip have already appeared in these columns. She registers 4,117 net and 6,322 tons gross. Hitherto the Mahratta, of the Brocklebank Line, has been the largest steamer visiting the port, but the Statesman beats her by 653 in tonnage, by four feet six inches in length, and by three feet and three inches in width. The Statesman can carry a dead weight of 9,354 tons on a summer load line and with salt and a general cargo she all but scaled that on Tuesday without her coal capacity. She left Liverpool on the 25th of July, and although she experienced a heavy fog for several days she arrived at Port Said on the 6th of August. After passing through the canal she experienced strong head winds in the Red Sea and strong monsoon weather in the Bay, but in spite of all difficulties she managed to arrive off the Sandheads without putting her engines to a test in record time. For an inmense steamer like her, and with a single screw, the accomplishment is noteworthy considering the bad weather, and Mr. Bren and the engine-room staff deserve great credit for the manner in which they worked their triple expansion engines. They could have arrived at the Sandheads in 25 days if it had been necessary.

The Statesman has come out under command of Captain Jeffrey, who has been running in and out of this port for the past 35 years. His first arrival in here was in 1860 with the steamer Thunder, belonging to Messrs. Apcar and Co. The fact that he has been appointed to the command of the largest vessel of the company which he now serves indicates the estimation in which he is held. It is reported that Messrs Harrison and Co. will launch a larger steamer three months hence and name it the Historian, but whether it will come to Calcutta remains to be seen.

The Statesman has nine water-tight bulkheads, seven holds, and twenty-one derricks to unload and load her cargo, and it is estimated that, given a general cargo (a salt cargo being under special restriction), she could unload and load 18,000 tons of cargo in six days without the assistance of the jetty appliances.

THE LARGEST CARGO BOAT AFLOAT.

When such cargo boats as the Kensington, the Southwark, and the Cevic were placed upon the water, the question was asked, "Is it possible to build larger vessels than these and run them on paying lines?" It was urged that the ponderous size attained in these vessels of 8,669, 8,607, and 8,315 tons respectively, was the extreme paying limit, and, to surpass them in the slightest degree, impossible. But history is dead against those who were inclined to be pessimistic on this point, and within a couple of years these great vessels are left in the background and eclipsed by the launch of the Georgic, built by that famous firm of shipbuilders, Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, for Messrs. Ismay, Imrie and Company, the managers of the White Star Line.

The Georgic is the latest addition to the cargo fleet of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company and is, at present, the largest cargo steamer in the world. We say "at present," advisedly, for she may be surpassed in size in the very near future, and by a vessel which rumour says is building for this same company. The Georgic is intended to run in the cargo and live stock trade between Liverpool and New York, and will be specially fitted to meet the requirements of this service, in which she was to sail on her maiden voyage on the 16th of August. Her dimensions are—557ft. in length, 60ft. in breadth and 40ft deep, with a gross tonnage of 10,000 tons, which will enable her to carry about 14,000 to 15,000 tons of dead-weight cargo. This is an enormous amount to be shipped in one bottom, but the vessel will be so well equipped and have so much power, that she will be navigated with every safety.

The Georgic is being fitted for the accommodation of close on 1,000 head of cattle on the upper and bridge decks, and will, in addition, have permanent stalls of a most perfect kind for a large number of horses in the centre of the upper deck. She will be propelled by twin screws, the machinery for the vessel consisting of two sets of triple-expansion engines of the most modern type, working at 200lb. pressure, and which, it is expected, will enable a speed of 13 to 13½ knots to be developed. She will, of course, contain refrigerating chambers, which will be fitted on Messrs. J. and E. Hall's patent Carbonic Anhydride system, and have a capacity for carrying some 3,500 qrs. of "chilled" beef, in addition to provisions, etc. The vessel will be lighted throughout by electricity.—"Englishman."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 30.

Hewart, Major, Bo, R H A, on leave, from Kirkee

AUGUST 31.

Fox, Lieut, Bo, 2nd R I Rifles, off leave, from Ceylon
Kreyer, Capt, Bo, 16th Bo I, on leave, from Ahmedabad
Mead, Capt, Bo, 16th Bo I, on leave, from Ahmedabad
Prideaux, Lt-Col, Bo, J A G, on leave, from Poona
Sanders, Lieut, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England
Brownrigg, Col, Bengal, A A G, from leave, from England
Macpherson, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Gurkhas, from leave, from England
Annesley, Capt, Punjab, Rifle Brig, on duty, from England
Bosanquet, Lt, Punjab, Border Regt, from leave, from England
Agnew, Capt, Ms, 3rd Lancers, on furlough, from Secunderabad

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 29.

Pringle, Capt, Bo, off leave, to Deolali

AUGUST 30.

Mein, Major, Bo, 21st Bo I, on leave, to England

AUGUST 31.

Broome, Capt, 9th Bo I, off leave, to Ahmednagar
Prideaux, Lt-Col, Bo, J A G Dept, on leave, to Poona
Hewat, Major, R H A, on leave, to Kirkee
Sanders, Lt, Bengal, R A, to join, to Nowgong
Macpherson, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Goorkhas, to rejoin, to Dehra Dun
Brownrigg, Col, Bengal, A A G, to rejoin, to Meerut
Bosanquet, Lt, Punjab, Border Regt, on leave, to Mooltan

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1895.

1. Captain J. P. Baird, having returned from leave of absence, resumes Command of "A" Company, this day.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1895.

The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head Quarters.

To-morrow and Friday at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head Quarters.

To-morrow and Friday at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, August 28.)

Mr R H Renny, offg Depy Commr, Jalpaiguri, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-five days.

Mr W Maxwell, offg Jt Magte and Depy Collr, Kurseong, Darjeeling, is appointed to act as Depy Commr of Jalpaiguri, during the absence, on leave, of Mr R H Renny.

Mr J C Williamson, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Murshidabad, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr C A Radice, I C S, reported his departure from India, on special leave.

Mr M S Emerson, Supdt of the Buxar Central Jail is allowd leave for one month and twenty days.

Mr G A Davis, Depy Supdt of the Buxar Central Jail, is appointed to act as Supdt of that Jail, during the absence, on leave, of Mr M S Emerson.

Mr J E Powell, Asst Sub-Depty Opium Agent in the Bihar Opium Agency, is granted leave for one month.

Mr L S Graham, Asst Sub-Depty Opium Agent in the Benares Opium Agency, is granted privilege leave for one and a half months.

IT is rarely that a European travelling through Central Africa has the fortune to meet with the giant of African reptiles, the Python, alive in his jungle home; but the "Zomba Gazette" narrates that two gentlemen in the Administration service, who were proceeding from Blantyre to Zomba, were brought to a standstill the other day near the Namasi military station, by a splendid specimen which disputed their right of way. The servants caught sight of him before coming within reach of danger, when with the greatest excitement they reported their find to a gentleman named Wheeler who happened to be in the van. Mr. Wheeler approached within ten yards of the python and put a bullet through its head, which, though not killing him outright, rendered him in capable of doing any harm. For half an hour after this the snake continued to writhe, and the natives would not go near him, stating that he was "Mkali" (fierce) still. However, Mr. Cunningham, who was the other traveller, arriving on the scene, put an end to matters by cutting the reptile's head off. The body was afterwards taken to Zomba, skinned, and found to measure 18 feet 2 inches from the point of the head to tip of tail, allowing 6 inches for the head which had been cut off.

THE MASSACRES IN CHINA.

THE joint British and American Commission appointed to inquire into the recent massacres at Ku-cheng left Fuchau, on Aug. 13, accompanied by strong Chinese military escort, the Viceroy having refused to sanction the presence of a foreign escort. Several missionaries accompany the Commission. An Imperial Decree has been issued, calling upon the Chinese provincial officials to take precautions against the people being excited by idle rumours about the missionaries. The special correspondent of the "Times" at Tientsin says the Chinese Government is in a state of helpless confusion, and is incapable of exercing any effective authority. The results will probably be serious, unless the foreign Powers take precautions. The foreigners resident at Tientsin have held a meeting, at which they declared, by resolution, that deplomacy was useless and that an immediate intervention should be made in China by the British and United State Government. Despatches from Washington intimate that the United States Government may co-operate with Great Britain for the protection of the citizens of both countries in China, but for that object alone. Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed on Aug. 14:—

The *Novosti* to-day recommends the Russian, French and German Governments to take united action with Great Britain and the United States with a view to obtain satisfaction for the horrible outrages committed by Chinese upon British and American missions, as well as substantial guarantees against the repetition of similiar atrocities. "All the States of Europe," adds the journal, "should manifest their solidarity in the protection of their respective subjects wherever they may be threatend by a common danger."

The infant of the Stewart family, which was seriously injured in the massacre at Ku-cheng, has died, making the total number of deaths eleven. One of the murderers has stated that Mrs. Stewart fought with frenzy until he cut her to pieces.

The British cruiser Rainbow and the United States cruiser Detroit have left Shanghai for Fu-chau.

Reassuring information has reached the officials of various missionary societies, from which it would appear probable that the rumour of outrages in Fatshan was incorrect.

MEETING IN LONDON.

At a meeting of the committee of the Church Missionary Society, held on Aug. 13, the following resolutions were adopted:—

(1) The committee, while bowing in humble resignation before God under the appalling disaster which, in His mysterious providence, has been permitted to fall upon the work of the Church of Christ in the Fo-kien Province, desire to express, on the one hand, profound sorrow for the loss of valued and much-loved fellow-labourers, and, on the other hand, their assurance that God in his own time and way will, in this portion of the mission field, cause "the blood of the martyrs" to become "the seed of the Church." (2) The committee desire to express their deep and heartfelt sympathy with the families who have been so terribly bereaved in the Ku-cheng massacre. They rejoice to know that the Master, into whose immediate presence these His servants, several of them in early life, have thus so suddenly entered, will Himself sustain, comfort, and strengthen by His Spirit those who have now been brought for His sake into the bitter waters of affliction. (3) The committee desire to place on record their devout thankfulness to Almighty God for the grace which was vouchsafed to their dear brother, the Rev. R. W. Stewart, his wife, and all the devoted lady missionaries, whether connected with the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society or the Church Missionary Society, who by life and lip preached among the heathen the unsearchable riches of Christ, and have been counted worthy to seal their testimony with their life-blood, being "faithful unto death." (4) That the secretaries be instructed to forward an official letter of condolence to the bereaved families connected with the C.M.S. or the C.Z.M.S., to the committees of the C.E.Z.M.S., the Victoria C. M. Association, the Australian branch of the C.E.Z.M.S, to Bishop Burdon, and to the members of the Fo-kien Mission. (5) That the secretaries be instructed gratefully to acknowledge letters of sympathy received from various missionary societies and others.

Policy.—(1) The committee feel that it would be premature to attempt to sketch out any policy with regard to the conduct of the mission in the immediate future, but they cherish the hope that ere long God will graciously make their way plain to resume and extend the work throughout the district, in conjunction with the C.E.Z.M.S., meanwhile they entertain the full confidence that the brethren at Fu-chau will act with wisdom and discretion in dealing with all matters requiring prompt attention. (2) That under the special circumstances the committee deeply regret that they have no option but to direct that the ladies who were about to go forth to commence work in Fo-kien be for the present retained in England, until satisfactory assurances be received from Fuchau that they may be safely sent. (3) The committee in the midst of this sorrow desire to place on record their unfaltering belief that no disasters, however great, should be allowed to interfere with the prosecution of that purpose for which the society exist—viz., the evangelization of the world, which in its Divine origin is without conditions. They deprecate any suggestion that evangelistic enterprise in China or in any other part of the world is to be necessarily dependent upon the possibility of protection being accorded to the missionaries, either by the Government of the country in which they labour or by Great Britain. At the same time the committee recognize the responsibility resting upon them to carry on their missionary work with due prudence and discretion, and to take all steps in their power for the safety of their missionaries, and particularly of the Christian women whom God is at this time calling forth in such large numbers. The committee, while they would deplore any action on the part of the British nation savouring of the spirit of retaliation, are confident that Her Majesty's Government will take such steps as are necessary to induce the Government of China to act effectively in the interests of order and justice, and to secure the protection pledged by treaty rights for the foreign residents, and liberty of conscience for the native Christians.

On the same date a public meeting was held in Exeter Hall under the auspices of the C. M. S. and the C. E. Z. M. S. in reference to the recent massacres in China. Sir John H. Kennaway, M. P. (chairman), said they had gathered together for a clear purpose, not to protest against any supposed shortcomings of the Government, or anything which might or might not have been done, but to express deep sympathy with the relatives and friends of those who had been so cruelly taken from them, to ask for comfort for the mourners, and help and support for those who were in peril. In answer to those who argued that they ought not to sacrifice the lives of these missionaries, they said they were determined to go on with their work.

Beyond question (continued Sir J. Kennaway) the situation was a perilous one. The Government of China was very weak; it had been further weakened by the Japanese war, and to some extent the country was overrun with disbanded soldiers without any strong force to restrain them from their evil desires. The missionary societies themselves stood greatly in need of guidance in face of this great calamity. It was a disaster which recalled to his mind the first news of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, and the determination which the English nation came to with regard to that calamity was one which might well find a parallel in that which should actuate them now. It was the determination of the nation, then, that India must be held at all hazards and at all price; and in the same spirit the believers in Christ's mission might well resolve that this news was a call and a summons "to go forth with redoubled energy in our way."

The Rev. Baring Gould reported favourably as to the condition of Miss Codrington and the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Stewart.—Addresses were delivered by, among others, the Rev. W. Cassels, Bishop Designate of Western China, and the Rev. Llewellyn Lloyd, a colleague of the late Mr. Stewart.

The committee of the London Missionary Society, specially charged with the responsibility of the society's missions in China, has unanimously resolved:—

(1) That, whilst fully recognising the need for great caution in the present position of missions in China and the possible necessity for the temporary recall of ladies and children from country stations to the protection of treaty ports, the committee, having perfect confidence in the prudence and judgment of the society's district committees in China, resolves to give those committees discretionary power to act in their several districts as circumstances and local feeling may necessitate, but leaves with them on the spot the responsibility of deciding whether such action is required or not. (2) That, for the present, the committee resolves to make no changes respecting the prospective departure of Chinese missionaries this autumn, beyond arranging that the two or three newly-appointed missionaries shall in the first instance be located in the treaty ports and only be moved into the country when, in the judgment of the district committees, this shall be perfectly safe.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, arringdon Road, London, England.

ASSEMBLING OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. GULLY RE-ELECTED SPEAKER.

HER MAJESTY'S fourteenth Parliament gathered itself together on Monday (Aug. 12) at Westminster. So great was the eagerness, especially amongst the new members, to begin their legislative labours, that some were found knocking at the Commons door before it had been unlocked. Mr. Hatch, who has secured the seat for the Gorton Division of Lancashire, was admitted to it before six o'clock, and thus he earned the distinction of the earliest riser amongst our legislators. Mr. Ascroft, one of the new members for Oldham, secured second honours by appearing at 6-35. A third Lancashire representative, Mr. Lawrence, of Liverpool, was after a considerable interval third at 8-10 and behind him there came Mr. MacLure, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Royds, Mr. Foster Smith, and Mr. Drage, all before nine o'clock. Then between nine and ten there appeared Mr. Hazell, Mr. Logan, Mr. Joicey, Mr. Galloway, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Pym, Mr. Lees Knowles, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Darling, Mr. H. Marks, Col. Gourley, Mr. Bond, Sir A. Rollit, and Mr. Macdona. After ten o'clock the arrivals were more frequent and numerous, till at noon about seventy or eighty seats had been ticketed. These seats were, of course, the best and consequently when some of the older members, who have acquired a sort of prescriptive right to certain favourite corners, arrived to find themselves fore-stalled by new men, they were not sparing in their exclamations and epithets.

A few minutes past two the buzz of conversation was hushed by the cry of "Black Rod" from one of the doorkeepers. Captain Butler, the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, advanced to the table and requested the attendance of hon. members at the House of Peers. All the members rose and uncovered, and a good many accompanied the Yeoman Usher to the Upper House. After an absence of about five minutes they returned, and the duty of electing a Speaker was at once proceeded with. At twenty minutes past two Mr. Balfour entered the House, and was received with loud cheers. The right hon. gentleman was closely followed by Mr. Chamberlain, who was received with cheers and counter cheers, one of the Irish members calling out "Orchid," in allusion to the flower which the Secretary for the Colonies wore in his coat.

Immediately afterwards the Chief Clerk to the House of Commons (Sir Reginald Palgrave) pointed to Sir John Mowbray, who at once rose amidst cheers from all parts of the House. He said—In obedience to Her Majesty's most gracious communication, it now became the duty of that House immediatly to proceed to the election of a Speaker, and they must all rejoice to think that their first and most important act was likely to be accomplished by the House without a dissentient voice. (Cheers.) It was his intention to move that the right hon. gentleman the member for Carlisle, who was called to the chair in the last Parliament, be now chosen Speaker. (Cheers.) He did so in accordance with their cherished traditions and their best precedents. Mr. Gully in the last Parliament presided over the debates with dignity, and in his decisions exhibited fairness, integrity, and impartiality. Elected by one side of the House, he had conducted himself so as to give satisfaction to both sides. (Cheers.) He asked the House to do as their forefathers had done before them, and re-elect to the chair an able and conscientious man irrespective of party considerations. Thus would they emphasise the responsibilities of the office, add to the dignity of the chair, and do credit to the House of Commons. He begged to move that the Right Hon. William Court Gully do take the chair as Speaker of this Parliament. (Cheers.)

Mr. John Ellis seconded the motion, remarking that it was a happy augury that their proceedings should be conducted that day without a jarring note.

Mr. Gully, rising in his place on the back benches, said it would be impossible to express in words his sense of the honour conferred upon him by being proposed the second time to occupy the Chair, and especially by being proposed from both sides of the House. He was aware that he owed the latter distinction to considerations which were by no means merely personal, and he hoped he might take it as an indication that the House believed that during his short tenure of the Chair he had at least faithfully striven to discharge its duties and to uphold its traditions. (Cheers.)

There being no dissent to the motion, Sir John Mowbray crossed the floor of the House, and taking Mr. Gully by the arm conducted him to the chair, Mr. John Ellis following.

The Speaker, standing on the steps leading to the chair, then addressed the House as follows:—From this place I beg to tender my earnest acknowledgments to the House for the high honour it has done me and the confidence it has been pleased to place in me. I trust I should always deserve that support, which is the sole source of power I possess, and I trust neither the interests of the House nor the authority of the Chair will suffer in my hands. Mr. Gully then took his seat in the chair, and the Sergeant-at-Arms placed the mace on the table.

Mr. Balfour and Sir William Harcourt made short congratulatory speeches, and the House then adjourned.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

On Thursday the Queen's Speech was read. The text is as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen—

The communications which I receive from foreign Powers assure me of the continuance of their goodwill. I am happy to say that no international complication has arisen in any quarter which is calulated to endanger the peace of Europe.

The war between China and Japan, which was in progress at the opening of the last session, has been brought to a conclusion by a peace which, I trust, will be enduring. I have observed a strict neutrality during the war, and have taken no action in respect to it except such as appared to me likely to be favourable to the termination of hostilities.

I deeply regret to say that most atrocious outrages upon a body of English missionaries have been reported from the Province of Ku-Cheng, in China. In reply to earnest representations addressed to the Chinese Government, by my directions, active measures, which I trust will prove effective, are being taken for the punishment of the murderers and of all persons who are in any degree responsible for these crimes.

Internal troubles have broken out in the Armenian districts of Asiatic Turkey, and have been attended with horrors which have moved the indignation of the Christian nations of Europe generally and of my people especially. My Ambassador and the Ambassadors of the Emperor of Russia and of the President of the French Republic, acting together, have suggested to the Government of the Sultan the reforms which, in their opinion, are necessary to prevent a recurrence of constant disorder. These proposals are now being considered by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, and I am anxiously awaiting his decision.

A resolution has been passed by both Houses of the Parliament of my colony of the Cape of Good Hope, proposing that the adjacent Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland should be incorporated with the Cape Colony. I have in reply signified my willingness to consider favourably an Act passed for that purpose, provided it contains proper safeguards for my interests and for those of my native subjects, especially in the matter of their lands, the liquor traffic, and the maintenance of their own system of justice. I have received satisfactory assurance on these points, and an Act has been passed by the cape Parliament which I have every reason to expect will be found to fulfil my requirements.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

The Estimates for the service of the year, which were not voted in the last Parliament, will be laid before you.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

At this season of the year it will probably be found more convenient to defer to another session the consideration of any important legislative measures, except those which are necessary to provide for the administrative charges of the year.

THE GOVERNMENT AND CHITRAL.

In the Lords the Address in reply was moved by the Duke of Marlborough, and seconded by Lord Ampthill.—Lord Rosebery expressed regret at the reported resolve of the Government to retain Chitral, in opposition to the decision of the late Ministry, and asked that among other papers the opinion of Sir Donald Stewart, perhaps the highest living military Indian authority, should be made public. He pointed out that the Tory Government had been entrusted by the nation with unprecedented power, and heavy would be their condemnation if they fell short of their opportunities.—Lord Salisbury said the Government were quite in agreement with their predecessors as to British policy in Armenia. He confessed that the question how long the present state of things in Turkey would go on appeared more doubtful to him now than it did some years ago. He was sure that the Sultan could not blind himself to the possibility that Europe might become weary, and the fictitious strength of his Empire fade away. The Sultan would make a grave and calamitous mistake if he refused to listen to the Powers. As to the Action of Her Majesty's Government in regard to Chitral, he denied that they had broken or meant to break any promise made when the expedition was entered upon. The Government held the abandonment of Chitral, if defensible as a question of physical strategy, to be most unwise as a question of moral strategy, believing that it would have a detrimental effect on the tribes laying between us and the outer frontier of India; and they had therefore dropped a policy which was not justified by the papers left them by their predecessors.—The Duke of Devonshire and Earl Cowper followed, and the Address was adopted.

In the Commons, Mr. Legh moved and Mr. T. H. Robertson, seconded the Address.—Sir W. Harcourt asked what the Government intended to do with regard to agricultural distress the textile industries, and Irish land, and protested against the retention of Chitral. He said the question arose wheather the frontier of India was to be altered, and he desired to know if it was proposed to annex new territory and extend the bounds of the Empire—Mr. Balfour said with regard to Armenia the present Government were doing their best to carry out the policy commenced by their predecessors. Passing to Chitral, he said:—

The right hon. gentleman asked a question with regard to Chitral. He led the House to suppose that the present Government, in carring out their determination not to recede from Chitral, had been extending the boundaries of the Empire, and that a step so important ought not to be passed over in silence in the speech from the Throne. I traverse the minor premiss of the right hon. gentleman. I do not think that we have in any accurate sense of those words extended the boundaries of the Empire, and I think I can prove from the action of the right hon. gentleman himself and his colleagues that that is the case. He will remember that by statute the Secretary of State for India or the Government of India for the day cannot use the troops of India beyond the boundaries of India without statutory provision. It is certain that the Government of India did use Indian troops within this territory of Chitral, so it follows that Chitral is within and not without the boundaries of the Empire of India. The right hon. gentleman has asked us for a justification of what I admit is a reversal of that which I believe is the policy which he and his friends intended to cary out. I think I can furnish the House with adequate grounds for the course we thought it our duty to pursue. Those gentlemen who have followed the question of Chitral at all are aware that it is a country lying at the base of the Hindu-Koosh, and that we have hitherto kept there a British Resident, and thereby exercised some control over the policy of the country. We have taken steps to exclude all possible foreign influence and we have thought that was the course required for the safety of India. But it must not be supposed that the case of Chitral can be considered an isolated one. The case of Chitral can only be considered in connection with the case of that part of Cashmere which adjoins Chitral in which we have already a Resident—at Gilgit—and a force of troops. We have come to the conclusion, after consultation with the Government of India, that to retire from Chitral is not a course of action which can be carried out in isolation, but that it would involve with it the abandonment of the existing post of Gilgit. That is not a policy which this House can contemplate with equanimity. Both at Gilgit and Chitral our troops have made their presence felt. Chitral, indeed, has been the scene of one of the most heroic actions which have rendered illustrious the British arms in recent years. (Cheers.) Putting aside all questions of strategy and all questions of foreign policy, it would be a serious blow to our prestige if, having once gone to these territories we were then to abandon them. (Cheers.) Every tribesman in these districts knows that there are two and only two great Powers that have to be considered. They look to one or to the other, and it may be in certain cases the balance between them. So far as this population on our side of the Hindu-Koosh are concerned, we can permit no such balancing. (Cheers.) To us, and to us alone, must they look as to the suzerain Power. If you put before them the great object lesson of the British Army, after having come forward, retreating, and British administrators, after having been present, taking their departure, you will not only lose all means of controlling the foreign policy of these districts, but you will teach them a lesson which in the future may make them place very reluctant dependence on the British Throne. There are questions of strategy as well as questions of policy involved. Into those I am not competent to enter in detail, nor do I think this is the occasion on which the House of Commons would desire the topic to be raised. I can only say that in the judgment of all the eminent soldiers who have visited the locality, and I suspect in the opinion of most of those who have considered the question, it would be a serious menace in the event of complications on our North-West frontier to have the passes on the Hindu-Koosh coming down to the territory of Chitral not under the observation of the British authority, and to permit any lodgment of any foreign Power, whether political or military, on our side of that great frontier town. Those in very brief outline are some of the considerations which have induced us to feel that it would be a very serious blow to our position on the North-West frontier of India were we to abandon Chitral—and Gilgit, which must be abandoned if Chitral is abandoned. Then come the difficulties suggested by the right hon. gentleman—will the retention of Chitral throw upon the Army of India or on the finances of India a burden which cannot be borne? Will they require a large augmentation of our Army? Will they require, above all, any increase in the taxation of India? We have been in communication with the Government of India on the subject, and we have from them information, not at the disposal of the right hon. gentleman opposite when he came to discuss it, which leaves us to believe that no such serious burden as he seems to have anticipated will be thrown upon India in consequence of the retention of those districts in the North-West. There will be no addition whatever to the Indian Army. As I understand the matter, the Indian Government inform us categorically that the existing body of troops in India will suffice to meet every necessity arising out of the maintenance of our position in Chitral. The garrison force at Gilgit will be diminished—there will be a redistribution of troops, but no addition, nor will any addition be required. As regards the road, we have got a precise estimate as to the cost of making it, and both as to the cost of making it and as to the possibility of inducing the tribes through which it passes to aid us in maintaining its security we have the most reassuring information from the Government of India. I, therefore, trust it will be held that we adopted the right course in determining to maintain up to the very edge of our dominions that control without which those dominions cannot be described as secure from every form of foreign interference. (Cheers.) Papers will be laid on the table before the end of next week or, in any case, before the end of the Budget.

—Mr. J. Redmond moved an amendment calling for a declaration of policy on various Irish topics.—Mr. Dillon proposed an amendment to this, demanding immediate legislation in relation to judical rents.—Mr. Gerald Balfour replied for the Government.—On Mr. Harrington declaring that the late Government threw over Home Rule, Dr. Tanner shouted, "It's a lie." Declining to withdraw, he was suspended.

INVESTITURE AT OSBORNE.

THE Queen, on August 12, held a Second Private Investiture, at Osborne, of the Orders of the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, the Indian Empire, and the Distinguished Service Order:—

Order of the Indian Empire.—Lt.-Col. Adelbert Cecil Talbot, I.S.C., had conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood, and was invested with the Riband and Badge of Knight Commander; Mr. Acquin Martin, Agent to the Government of Afghanistan, received the honour of Knighthood.

C.B.—Rear-Admiral W. J. L. Wharton, Hydrographer of the Navy; A. J. Durston, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy; Major H. Pilkington, Director of Engineering and Architectural Works, Admiralty; Lieut. L. H. Crawford, R.N.R.; A. D. Adrian, Esq., Assistant Secretary Local Government Board; E. Fairfield, Esq., Assistant-Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office; Col. A. Ford, Inspector of Explosives, Home Office; R. E. S. Oram, Esq., Chief Inspector, Factory Dept., Home Office; R. B. Stokes, Esq., Divisional Commissioner, Ireland, (Cork); J. Taylor, Esq., Surveyor, Office of Works; W. Anderson, Esq., D.-G., of Ordnance Factories; W. G. Courthope, Esq., First Commissioner, C. S. Commission; J. R. Dasent, Esq., Education Department; Col. R. B. Fellows, late Deputy Clerk of Council and Chief Clerk, Privy Council; H. J. L. Graham, Esq., Clerk of the Parliaments; Hon. C. Hardinge, a Second Secretary in the Diplomatic Service; E. S. Hope, Esq., one of the Charity Commissioners; F. J. S. Hopwood, Esq., one of the Assistant Secretaries, Board of Trade; J. W. Judd, Esq., Professor of Geology, R.C.S.; Hon. E. C. Leigh, Counsel to the Speaker; Capt. F. J. D. Lugard; R. MacLeod, Esq., the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Scotland; A. R. Penn-father, Esq., Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, and for the Police Courts of the Metropolis; A. de B. Porter, Esq., Secretary to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; S. E. S. Rice, Esq. one of the Principal Clerks in the Treasury; Hon. A. Wodehouse, Private Secretary to the late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

C.M.G.—F. H. May, Esq., Captain Superintendent of Police in the Colony of Hong Kong; J. S. O'Halloran, Esq., Secretary to the Royal Colonial Institute; G. Greville, Esq., Secretary to H. M. Legation at Rio de Janeiro; Col. I. J. C. Herbert, Grenadier Guards, lately Major-General commanding the Militia of the Dominion of Canada.

C.I.E.—H. A. Acworth, Esq., I.CS; Col. C. A. Porteous, I.S.C.

D.S.O.—Lieut H Jones, I.S.C.,; and Lieut B. E. M. Gurdon, I.S.C.

By the death of Rear-Admiral Lejeune, France loses the doyen of her officers of that class. As a lad he served on board a merchant ship, but when twenty years of age joined the "Astrolabe," in which he made a voyage round the world, and obtained the cross of the Legion of Honour for his gallant conduct at Tahiti. He distinguished himself at Sebastopol, in the operations in the Adriatic, and in 1870 commanded the "Tonnante," which formed part of the North Sea Fleet, under Vice Admiral Bouet-Villaumez. Five years later he was promoted to Rear-Admiral, and was appointed Major-General of Marine at Rochefort. On his retirement in 1880, the King of the Hellenes requested the French Government to allow him to proceed to Greece with a view to reforming the Greek Navy. This application was after a time granted, and for a number of years he lived at Athens, and while carrying out a wide scheme of reform, was also instrumental in rendering the relations between France and Greece much more cordial than before.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN ENGLAND.

APPENDED is a brief record of his Majesty's doings in England during the week:—

Friday (Aug. 9).—Continuing his visit to Cowes, the German Emperor spent the greater part of the day on board the Prince of Wales's yacht Britannia, and sailed round the Isle of Wight in the match for the Meteor Challenge Cup. The party included the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the Marquis of Lorne. In the evening the Kaiser was present at a banquet given in his honour by members of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Lord Revelstoke's residence, Solent Cottage. Subsequently he was a spectator of a grand display of fireworks, accompanied by an illumination of the ships in the Cowes Roads.

Saturday.—The German Emperor took leave of the Queen at Osborne, and in the evening gave a dinner on board the Hohenzollern. At eleven o'clock he proceeded to the Royal yacht Alberta, and in her was conveyed to Southampton, where he joined a special train in which he travelled over the South-Western, Great Western and North-Western systems to Clifton, West Morland, for Lowther Castle.

Sunday.—The Emperor William reached Clifton soon after 8 a.m. The Earl of Lonsdale met his Majesty and drove him to Lowther Castle. The people of the countryside had assembled from far and near, and drawn up in line were a body of huntsmen in gay scarlet coats. When his Majesty and his host had taken their seats in the phaeton a procession was formed to Lowther Castle. First there was the "posse" of mounted police, next came the huntsmen, and then the carriage containing the Emperor, the other guests who had come by the special train following. A drive of a mile or so brought the party to Lowther Castle, where the Emperor was received by Lady Lonsdale. After breakfast his Majesty went round the gardens and ornamental grounds. He afterwards took a drive in the park, which comprises nearly 4,000 acres. In the afternoon the Emperor and suite, accompanied by Lord Lonsdale and members of his family, assembled on the steps leading to the castle, and a photograph of the group was taken.

Monday.—The North-country papers contain long accounts of the Kaiser's visit, in company with his host, Lord Lonsdale, to the Wemersgill Moors, on the borders of Yorkshire.

The rough road by Brought-under-stainmoor (fifteen miles) was traversed in an hour and twenty minutes. The Royal equipages were at first attended by two mounted police from Carlisle district, both Guardsmen, and riding with drawn swords. But the mounted police, it seems, gradually dropped behind, and finally had to give up, their horses being no match for Lord Lonsdale's blood chestnuts. His Majesty was immensely amused at seeing the officers of the law left behind. When the Yorkshire boundary was reached Lord Westbury met the party at Wemersgill Lodge, and after a brief stay they proceeded on foot to Shipka Pass, where about 100 beaters were assembled and a large tent was erected. Rain then began to fall, and continued almost without a break for nearly four hours. The "Shipka Pass" lies some two or three miles away from Wemersgill Hall, and to get to the Pass was a feat of mountaineering worth recording. The moors were saturated with rain, and the embedded boulders, the moss and lichen, and the runners of water through over ling, made pedestrianism real hard work. When the party had gone little over a mile Count Graf von Ewienberg's pony stumbled, and the Count was thrown upon his head, sustaining a nasty scalp wound. Friends were soon in attendance, and Lord Westbury's brother and others promptly applied bandages, linament, &c., to the wound. The Count appears to have treated the accident with "splendid nonchalence." When arrived at the Pass the Royal gunsman had a 'butt' to himself, and he brought down, it is said, more birds than any of his colleagues. Rain fell in sharp, drenching showers, which his Majesty endured with a Royal indifference. Later when the party, clad in overalls and capes, made for the luncheon pavilion, where they were received by Lord and Lady Westbury and the Dowager Lady Westbury, his Majesty tramped along the hillside almost alone, and with a modesty that made him almost indistinguishable amongst his friends, and as he entered the pavilion he took off his cap and swung it vigorously to relieve it of the wet with which it was sodden. After luncheon the sun shone with unwonted brightness, and the enjoyment was more genuine. The Royal party returned at about 6 p.m. to Lowther Castle.

Tuesday.—The German Emperor was unable to start on his projected tour through the Lake District to-day owing to the unfavourable weather. In the afternoon his Majesty laid a stone at the New Thrimby Lodge, the southern entrance to Lowther Castle. He was presented by Lord Lonsdale with a suitably engraved gold trowel, and the lodge was named the "Emperor's Lodge."

Wednesday.—The long-expected and much-discussed visit of the German Emperor to the English Lake District took place, and his Majesty has now seen some of the finest pictures which this mountainous country presents:—

He travelled (says the "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent) in right regal style, and met with a reception the cordiality of which was unmistakable. In his long journey through this picturesque part of the country, in which both horses, trains, and steamboats were brought into requisition, the Emperor covered between seventy and eighty miles, taking on his way many of those undulating roads for which the Lake District is famous, and which do not conduce to rapid travel. Although rain fell at distant intervals, there were long spells of bright sunshine which illuminated the waterfalls and the valleys, and flooded the lakes and the purple pools with a warm glow. His Majesty wore a tweed suit, brown boots and a light bowler hat, such as that in which he arrived at Lowther on Sunday morning last. With Lord and Lady Lonsdale and Lady Churchill he entered the first barouche, the suite occupying the succeeding carriages. An old-world air, which lent much of the picturesque to the cavalcade was supplied by Lord Lonsdale's huntsmen, all in their scarlet jackets and velvet caps. At intervals along the road there were many attempts at celebrating the occasion, for the inhabitants came out and cheered. At Pooleybridge, which lies at the foot of the charming lake of Ullswater, his Majesty alighted, and proceeding along the crimson-carpeted landing-stage went on board the neat and flag-bedecked little steamer Raven. Throughout the whole length of the nine miles covered by the lake the Emperor seemed never tired of gazing on the varying attractions presented by the surroundings of this stretch of water. Awaiting the party at Glenridding was a fresh service of horses and carriages. At Windermere great preparations had been made to give the Kaiser a fitting welcome. But before reaching Windermere the Kaiser had a somewhat trying ordeal before him—the scaling of the far celebrated Kirkstone Pass. The highest point of the road 1-1486ft. above sea level, and the Kirkstone Hotel, which is here located, is locally credited with being the highest inhabited house in England. Lord Lonsdale's horses, magnificent goers as they are, appeared quite exhausted when they reached the summit, and a halt had to be called to give them a rest. The party reached Bowness and Windermere about 2-30 p.m. At the Old English Hotel, a charming hostelry on the banks of the lake, which was profusely decorated for the occasion, a halt was called in order to partake of luncheon. The Imperial party left the hotel on the opposite side to that by which they had entered, and walked across the beautiful lawn to a splendidly-equipped little steamer which was awaiting them on the waters of Windermere. As the Emperor was about to embark a terrific thunderstorm sprang up. This delayed them for nearly an hour, when the weather cleared and the boat got away. For some time the Emperor remained standing, lost in apparent admiration at the prospect spread out before him. Landing at Ambleside, the party drove along by Rydal, over Dunmail Rise, and past the Manchester Waterworks at Thirlmere, to Keswick, where they alighted from their carriages and entered the train for Penrith en route for Lowther Castle. The inhabitants of Penrith cordially cheered the Kaiser.

Thursday.—His Majesty left Lowther Castle for Leith where he re-embarked on the Hohenzollern.

THE OCCUPATION OF CHITRAL.

THE "Times" printed the following letter on Aug. 13:—

The decision of the Government with regard to the occupation of Chitral, as announced by Reuter's telegram from Simla, dated Aug. 10, is evidently a compromise of a somewhat dangerous character. The main body of the Chitral Field Force is to be withdrawn from the false position it has been occupying for so many months and is to be brought back to within a few miles of the Peshawur frontier. So far, so good. But two native regiments, with two mountain guns and two Maxims, are to be left at Kala Darosh; separated from their base of supplies by seventy miles of very difficult country, containing two passes of over 10,000ft. in height. This country is to be held by the Khan of Dir, who is to be given control over the warlike tribes occupying Bajaur, Jandol, and Swat, whose allegiance to the Khan must be looked upon as exceedingly doubtful, and who at any any moment, by assuming a hostile attitude, can force the Government of India to once more undertake a difficult and expensive military expedition into their country. It does not require a military expert to recognise the weakness of the position, and I am surprised to hear that the decision of the Government is warmly approved at Simla. I trust, however, that the occupation of Kala Darosh is only meant as a temporary measure, in order to strengthen the hands of the Khan of Dir and to enable him to establish his authority over the tribes which we have now placed under his rule, and that before the passes are closed by snow, the two native regiments, with the mountain guns and Maxims, will be withdrawn from a useless and, dangerous strategical position.—I have the honour to be your obedient servant. CHELMSFORD, General. 5. Knaresborough-place, S. W., Aug. 12.

JAPAN AND THE POWERS.

IT is stated in St. Petersburg (according to Reuter) that the only serious difficulty now standing in the way of the definite settlement of the Leao-tong retrocession question is due to the attitude of the German Government, which does not share the hostility of the Chinese, Russian, and French Governments to the amount of the supplementary indemnity demanded by Japan.

The Spanish Minister to Japan has signed the Protocol fixing as the limit between France and the Philippine Islands, the parallel of latitude across the middle of the Bashi Channel. The Japanese Government declares that it has no pretension or claim to the territories situated south and south, west of the said parallel, while the Spanish Government makes a similar declaration regarding the territories north and north-west.

The Japanese Minister at Pekin is negotiating a commercial treaty between China and Japan by which the latter country will be accorded the most favoured-nation treatment, including the right to establish Japanese Consular Courts in China.

Count Ito has returned to Yokohama, and has formally accepted the honours conferred upon him for his services to Japan during the war.

A Yokohama letter to the "Daily News," dated July 12, says:—

Englishmen in Japan praise the attitude Lord Rosebery adopted towards that country in connection with the Treaty of Peace. The whole tone of the Japanese press is changed, and the majority of the leader-writers ardently advocate an alliance with England, the "Jiji" asserting that the only hope of Japan's future lies in the linking of her destinies with those of the Anglo-Saxon race. In trade this revulsion of feeling is little felt, for the Japanese merchant sinks patriotism where it runs counter to profits. But where the English compete on even terms they have the preference. The most important feature of the new friendliness is that in the forthcoming complications the Far East, England, if she is judicious, can rely upon Japan's support, should her policy be thwarted by the same combination, or any member of it, that compelled Japan to withdraw from the Liao-tung Peninsula. The popular idea is that the war is not over, that the present state of affairs is an armed truce, not peace. Foiled in their moment of triumph, all classes are imbued with the one idea of revenge. The first step in this direction is the strengthening of the Navy. The Government programme for new ships has, it is thought, leaked out. At any rate, it is very positively stated that an immediate order for four additional battleships, similar to those now building in England, six first-class, and twelve second class cruisers, besides numerous torpedo-boat destroyers and fast gunboats, will be placed. The Press urge that this order shall go to England, so satisfied are the naval officials with the behaviour of the Yoshino and other of the ships built in England. Whatever the programme, we shall not have long to wait, for a special session is to be called to consider measures for increasing the navy and strengthening the army and shore defences. Whether the struggle with Russia will be postponed until Japan's new navy is ready and the Siberian Railway completed, is, however, doubtful. The situation wears a very ugly look. The Russian fleet still lies in fighting trim at Chefoo, ready for immediate action, and this much is certain—If Russia orders the withdrawal from Corea of the Japanese troops, which now number about 5,000 men, the order will be met by a point-blank refusal. Everything depends on the readiness of Russia, and her decision as to whether it may be better to wait or to take immediate action. The strength of the Russian fleet in these waters is greatly under-estimated in all English papers and magazines. Probably both Russia and Japan would like to wait, but the condition of Corea is so critical that the hands of both may be forced. In any estimate of the situation it will be well for your readers to bear in mind the remark very positively made to me by a Japanese Minister: "We shall not allow Russia to hold an inch of Corean Territory." A great fear seems to have fallen on many English manufacturers and English journalists lest Japanese competition should mean a diminution in the consumption of England's wares in the Far East. Nothing could be more stupidly false. That many things which England now supplies Japan will herself manufacture is true. But as her productive power increases so will her wants expand. This bogey of the competion of the Eastern peoples is one of the most ridiculous ever raised to frighten the dominant race.

BULGARIA AND ROUMANIA.

THE return of Prince Ferdinand to Sofia on Aug. 12 was made the occasion of a loyalist demonstration against the extreme Russophil party. The streets were decorated, the whole garrison of Sofia was assembled, and dense crowds of people had gathered. A telegram from Budapest announces that it has just become known that an attempt was made to wreck the special train conveying Prince Ferdinand and his suite from Carlsbad to Sofia. At the railway station the Prince was welcomed by the Mayor of Sofia, who said the recent attacks on the Sovereign and people of Bulgaria on the part of the nations of Western Europe had only strengthened the loyalty of the Bulgarian people towards their Prince. Prince Ferdinand alluded to the misrepresentations to which he and his subjects had been exposed, and expressed his satisfaction at finding himself again among his people. He was cheered on his way to the Palace, whither he drove with the Minister of war, Major-Genl. (late Colonel) Petroff. The military character of the display, the circumstance that the Prince chose the War Minister as his companion and the absence of Archbishop Clement from those who assembled to welcome him, have excited much comment. Among those who witnessed the Prince's arrival in Sofia was M. Tufekchieff, who had been released on bail and occupied a prominent position on a balcony, surrounded by his friends. The members of the deputation to Russia were received by the Prince on Aug. 13. In the course of the audience Prince Ferdinand acknowledged that from what he had learned the deputation, while at St. Petersburg, had rendered great services to Bulgaria, to the dynasty, and to his person. The special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Sofia says he is assured on good authority that striking proofs of Russia's goodwill towards Bulgaria will soon be made manifest.

The semi-official "Journal de St. Petersbourg," of Aug. 14 announces that it is in a position to affirm that there exists no communique of any kind from the Russian Government with regard to Bulgarian affairs.

A Vienna paper states that the Bulgarian Deputation to St. Petersburg have returned to Sofia with the feeling that there is a good chance of the Czar recognising Prince Ferdinand. Among the suggested conditions are according to this journal, the training of the Prince's son in the tenets of the Greek Church, and the appointment of a Russian diplomatic agent to reside in Sofia.

The first number of a new political paper called the "Military Gazette" has just appeared in Sofia. It announces that the paper has been founded to combat political demoralisation and anarchy, and measures are suggested, on the one hand, for the suspension of the Constitution and the establishment of a Military Dictatorship, or, on the other, for the return to power of the Liberal party, represented by M. Radoslavoff and of the late M. Stambuloff.

The Bulgarian war Minister, in an interview with the representative of a Vienna paper, has denied the truth of various rumours that have been circulated as to a partial mobilisation of the Bulgarian army and the setting up of a military dictatorship. He says he is a soldier, a loyal servant of the Prince and a true collegue to his friends in the Ministry.

A Bukharist correspondent of the "Times" states that the recent change of Bulgarian policy has had the effect of producing a growing estrangement with Roumania. Should Russia succeed in obtaining control of the Bulgarian army, Roumanian independence would become a thing of the past.

EGYPT AND THE CONGO STATE.

A ST. PETERSBURG telegram says it is reported there that the Egyptian question will be brought forward far discussion at the opening of the French Chambers, and an attempt made to arrive at a final decision in agreement with Russia and Turkey. In Russia it is hoped that a settlement in compliance with France's "justified demands" for the evacuation of Egypt by Great Britain will be supported by Germany.

A correspondent of the *Paris Figaro*, having asked Mr. Chamberlain to make known his real sentiments towards France, has received a reply from Lord Ampthill to the effect that Mr. Chamberlain has never said anything publicly or privately, which could justify the supposition that he is not entirely the friend of France.

The Anglophobe journal *Moiyad*, of Alexandria, publishes the reply which it alleges was sent by the Khalifa Abdullah, from Omdurman, to certain proposals made to him by Zobehr Pasha:—

These proposals, which were contained in a letter, were made in 1893, and the answer was sent shortly afterwards. It has, however, been kept secret until now. The Khalifa, in his reply, accuses the Egyptian Government of consorting with unbelievers, and accepting their aid to oppress true Moslems. He reproaches Zobehr with having conquered Dar Fur for the Infidels, and jeers at him for lending aid to a Government which rewarded him with exile and separation from his family. The publication of this statement has caused some sensation.

The Radical *Reforme* of Brussels attacks the policy of King Leopold, in his capacity as Sovereign of the Congo State, in respect to the expedition to the region of the Upper Nile. The attempt to conquer this region from the Mahdists is denounced as an inexplicable one, involving the Congo State in dangerous complications, and it is urged that Belgium should oppose any action of the State beyond its present boundaries.

THE IRISH FEUD.

W. O'BRIEN ON TIMOTHY HEALY.

THE "Freeman's Journal publishes the following letter by Mr. William O'Brien, ex M. P.:—

If Irish gratitude and chivalry are not to become by-words, it is time to make some protest against the unbridled blackguardism with which Mr. Blake's name is dealt with in Mr. Healy's letter. "Stranger" though he is in the sense in which millions of the best Irishmen on earth are "strangers" he is at least entitled to be spoken of in the language of common decency in the land of his birth, even when suffering for the lese-majeste of holding a different opinion from Mr. Healy. The references to "the Blake compact" are the viler because, to Mr. Healy's knowledge, the arrangement by which the two Tyrons and the two Derry seats were left to be contested by Liberal Protestants was made, not by Mr. Blake, but by Mr. Healy and his friends at a time before Mr. Blake, had the felicity of becoming a colleague of Mr. Healy at all. Mr. Blake was still in Canada, one of the proudest ornaments of its public life, when Messrs Healy, Murphy, and Co., who dominated the Election Committee of 1892, decided to abandon the four northern seats to the Liberals, and Mr. Blake's letter was a mere secretarial act undertaken at the request of his colleagues for the purpose of obliging the Liberal party to assume the expense along with the advantages of an arrangement for which Mr. Healy himself is more responsible than any other living man, and for which Mr. Blake had no more responsibility than he had for the Norman invasion.

Mr. Blake was himself the first to avow publicly the circumstances under which a wealthy Liberal Minister offered a subscription of £2000 to the funds of the Irish party in one of those emergencies when Mr. Healy's machinations threatened for the moment to succeed in his darling policy of "starving out the party." That Mr. Blake "tempted the party to accept it in a long and urgent speech" is, to the knowledge of every member of the party who was present, slanderous and untrue. Mr. Blake set forth, as he was bound to do, the offer he was requested to make, the party agreed without discussion that the offer could not be entertained, and there the matter ended. This is the transaction on the strength of which Mr. Healy charges a statesman of high and sensitive honour with "an attempt on the integrity of an honest party." Mr. Blake has before now stated truly that there is only one member of the Irish party who ever proposed to levy a contribution for party purposes off English Ministers. He did not state, what is true, also, that Mr. Healy was the man. I should be sorry to attribute the proposal to the base motives which are invariably Mr. Healy's first missiles against an opponent. I perfer to account for it, as for many another crazy development of "the forward policy," by the only consistent or intelligible explanation of Mr. Healy's doings for the last three years—namely, that whatever the chairman and committee of the party did or said, he was bound to say and do the opposite, with the result that he was constantly betrayed into follies which cannot have approved themselves to his own cooler senses, and which would have made the hair of the Irish people stand on end if they could have heard of his escapades as a statesman. The proposer of the preposterous plan for replenishing our funds out of the salaries of English Ministers surely mingles a sardonic humour with his malice in accusing a man of Mr. Blake's rank of the lowest corruption for repeating to the party a message which an honourable English Home Ruler desired him to convey to them. Mr. Healy's airs of ethereal virtue in this matter, impudent and whimsical as they are, are only worthy of the gentleman who agrees to abandon four Ulster seats to the Liberals in 1892, while Mr. Blake was three thousand miles away, and in 1895 pelts Mr. Blake with filth for helping his colleagues to relieve the National funds from the barren expense of Messrs Healy and Murphy's own arrangement. . . . When the Irish people find that the vitriol at first reserved for Mr. Dillon and myself, and then flung in turn at Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Sexton, and Mr. Davitt, is now poured upon a man who had nothing but loss of power and purse to face in embracing the Irish cause, and nothing but years of villainous abuse in presuming to differ in opinion with Mr. Healy, they will probably come to the conclusion that the dead set made upon Mr. Blake is only the latest phase of the policy of driving every man of delicate feeling from the service of Ireland by the lowest intellectual rowdyism. The policy was a cunning one so long as its promoters could calculate that its victims would bear any amount of outrage and injustice in silence rather than ruin Ireland's chances in England at the general election by any fresh scenes of irish dissension. Possibly forbearance was pushed too far, feeling, as we all felt, that the influence of the party with friends and foes was being of set purpose weakened and nullified by a man who proposed afterwards to crow over the disasters organised by his own treachery. But now that the Omagh literature has done its worst in England, there is no longer any reason connected with National policy for giving impunity to these incessant attempts of one man to destroy the honour, the discipline, and the resources of a party to whom the Irish people have within the last month again committed the guardianship of their cause. Nothing can be clearer than that the first condition on which the Irish party can recover the respect of English parties is by proving that Mr. Healy will have to demean himself henceforth like every other member of a democratic party, and that any further manifestation of his views against his colleagues will be promptly and unceremoniously dealt with, both in the party and in the country.

SPAIN AND CUBA

The "Times" special correspondent in Havana writing on Aug. 7, says that official reports of skirmishes with the insurgents in four of the provinces claim successes for the Spanish troops, but are of little value. The insurgents are increasing in the province of Matanzas and in other districts. From Santiago it is reported that the insurgents are making further demands for money and threatening to destroy the sugar plantations unless it be supplied. The troops are dying fast of yellow fever and other diseases. In Puerto Principe, when the owners of cattle are found supplying beef to the Government garrisons, the cattle are being destroyed by the rebels. On Aug. 8 the correspondent writes further that a force of 1,360 officers and men from the Havana volunteer regiments has been drawn for active service. Recent appointments made in Madrid, whereby all the posts in Cuba are filled by Spaniards, have caused much unfavourable comment.

The same correspondent sends some interesting items of news under date of Aug. 10:—

Gen. Compos, since his return to Havana, has received deputations from all the political parties. To the Reformistas he said that the revolutionary movement would probably develop further before it ended. To an Autonomista deputation he announced his intention of beginning an active campaign next month in the province of Santa Clara, and afterwards of attacking the rebels in Puerto Prcipe and Santiago. He promised the deputation that the next elections for municipal councillors should be absolutely free. It is said that the General expects dissensions to break out among the rebel leaders. In reply to a question, he said he hoped that insurrection would be finished by next spring, but that human hopes were liable to disappointment. It is rumoured in well-informed circles that Gen. Compus has informed the home Government that only two courses are open to them—to send 100,000 troops to Cuba or to grant the island complete autonomy. The headquarters of the rebel chief Jose Maceo have been for the past three months on a coffee estate near Santiago. The Government knows his whereabouts, but makes no attempt to attack him. Meanwhile the insurgents in the district are increasing in numbers and improving their organisation. The deaths from yellow fever among the Spansh troops have during the past few weeks averaged 120 daily.

THE MOMBASA-UGANDA RAILWAY.

THE report of the committee appointed to consider the question of railway communication with Uganda was issued as a Parliamentary paper:—

It states (says the *Times*) that the report on the Uganda railway, prepared by Major Macdonald, is sound in its general features, but that the committee thought the estimated cost might without detriment be reduced. They have had the estimates revised, with the result that modifications have been introduced reducing the cost of constructing the 657 miles of railway from Mombasa to the Lake from £2,240,000 to £1,755,000. This has been effected by a reduction of gauge from 3ft. 6in. to 3ft., the reduction of the weigh of rail from 50lb. to 35lb. per yard, simplification of buildings, limitation of the supply of rolling stock to the barest requirements in the first instance, and reductions in the general charges for supervision and administration during construction. The estimate for the working expenses of the line is reduced from £67,000 to £50,000 a year, or, with one train each way per week, to £40,000 a year. The revenue from the line might, to begin with, amount to £60,000 a year, which would leave £20,000 a year to set against the interest charge on capital expenditure. This would mean an apparent initial loss of £36,000 a year, against which, however, is to be set the gain to be effected in the transport of Government stores and provisions, reducing the real loss to the Government to £2,500 a year. An alternative scheme for carrying the railway only to Kikuyu, 310 miles from Mombasa, with improved road communication to the Lake, would probably yield a substantial saving to the Government; but the committee are of opinion that on many grounds direct railway communication would be preferable. The committee, for reasons which they set forth, think the Government should raise the capital itself and construct and work the line by its own officers.

ARMENIA AND MACEDONIA.

ACCORDING to Reuter's Constantinople correspondent, the Dragomans of the British, French, and Russian Embassies, on August 13, presented a collective communication to the Porte on the subject of the reforms demanded in Armenia. The *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphed on August 14:—

The *Cologne Gazette* learns from Constantinople that the complete agreement hitherto prevailing between England, France, and Russia on the subject of reforms in Armenia no longer exists. England is the only Power which thinks that coercive measures ought to be taken against Turkey. She is, therefore, pushing northwards from Egypt a strong squadron, which is lying a day's sail from Smyrna.

An official statement is made to-day, however, to the effect that "the Powers are in complete accord on the Armenian question." The Post Office authorities at Constantinople, by order of the Porte, stopped the circulation of the English newspapers containing a report of Mr. Gladstone's recent speech at Chester.

[Correspondence between Mr. Gladstone and Khalil Khalid, of Angora, has been published by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The right hon. gentleman, in his answer, states:—

Sir,—I entirely disclaim the hatred and hostility to Turks, or any race of men, which you ascribe to me. I do not doubt that you write in entire good faith, but your statement of facts are unauthenticated—I proceed only upon authenticated statements. I make no charge against Turks at large but against a Turkish Government. I make the charges which they have been proved guilty of by public authority. In my opinion I have been a far better friend to the Ottoman Empire than the Sultan and his advisers. I have always recommended granting reasonable powers of local self-government, which would have saved Turkey from terrible losses. This good advise has been spurned; and, in consequence, Turkey has lost 18,000,000 of people, and may lose more. Pray weigh these words.—Your sincere well-wisher, W. E. GLADSTONE. Hawarden, Aug. 8

Some official correspondence describing the state of the destitute Armenians in the Talvorig district has been forwarded by Lord Salisbury to the treasurer of the Armenian Relief Fund. More than 5,000 of these Sassoun people are destitute and hungry. Many of them have been living in caves and hollow trees, half naked, and subsisting on the leaves of trees. An estimate is made of the amount required to give them a daily ration of bread.

A dinner was given by M. Zadouroff to the British friends of the Armenians, at the Savoy Hotel, London, on Aug. 9.

Speaking at Wokingham the other day, Sir George Russell, Bart, M. P., is reported to have said:—

Although he disavowed the intention of hampering Lord Salisbury at the present moment, he did not hesitate to say that Mr. Gladstone's speech, made at the time and in the tone it was made, was distinctly injudicious and mischievous. In moving the Sultan as the Government were endeavouring to do, they had to be supremely careful that they did not reopen the whole Eastern Question, and plunge the nations of Europe into war. For his own part he said, boldly and unhesistatingly that, deeply as he felt the atrocities committed on the Armenians, he would not—to paraphrase a celebrated phrase of Prince Bismarck's—he would not sacrifice the bones of a single British grenadier for all the Armenians under the sun.]

Reports from Constantinople and Sofia are to the effect that a Mohammedan village across the Bulgarian frontier was on Saturday morning attacked by a large band of Bulgarians, who set fire to the houses and killed the inhabitants as they came out. The band subsequently retired across the frontier. The Ottoman Commissioner has addressed a protest on the subject to the Bulgarian Government.

The Porte having demanded explanations from the Bulgarian Government respecting the attack by a Bulgarian band on a Mohammedan village in Macedonia, the Bulgarian Government has expressed its regret for the incident, and declared that everything possible is being done to prevent bands from crossing the frontier. At the same time it was pointed out that the Porte has always objected to the presence of Bulgarian corps on the frontier.

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

THE following letter, signed "Quidnunc," and dated "India, July 20," appeared in the *Morning Post* of August 13:—

SIR—Your readers must be perfectly aware that for the past five years an agitation has been going on among the officers of the Indian Staff Corps owing to the way in which they are superseded in cantonments and in the field by their more lucky comrades in the British Service on account of the promotion of the latter having been so accelerated during the past fourteen years by the action of the Royal Warrant of 1881. In order that they might obtain quicker promotion they considered, rightly or wrongly, that they should petition Parliament, and endeavoured to get Sir Seymour King to help them. Up to three years ago the Indian papers were teeming with their grievances, and some very violent letters, &c., were published, which called forth a rebuke from Lord Roberts. Among other things, Sir Seymour King's name was ticketed about in letters and circulars without his knowledge or sanction in a manner calculated to excite irritation, not to say disgust. I was personally asked by brother officers when on furlough in 1891 to take the case up and see what could be done, and consulted Sir Seymour King in the matter. By his sound advance and that of the late Mr. S. P. Low, the head of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay and Co. (by whose death we have many of us lost a sincere friend), the case was placed in the hands of an eminent barrister, and things at once from chaos began to get into ship shape. We stopped all the agitation in the Press, and all felt that our case was in good hands. We martialled our facts and figures, and the "Memorandum of Certain Grievances of the Indian Staff Corps" was drawn up and published by Messrs. Spottiswoode and Co., and we convinced Sir Seymour King that our grievances where genuine, and, having convinced him, he by his tact and kindness helped us to win over the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Viceroy in Council, the whole of the Indian Press, and finally the Secretary of State for India. We then looked on our promotion as good as gained; but alas, there if many a slip, and we have suddenly found our long looked for promotion has been stopped by the opposition of the Secretary of State for War and his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. None of us for an instant believe but that the Secretary of State for War will re-consider his decision. Every man has his enemies or those who act in such a manner sometimes, and in spite of Sir Seymour King's kindness to us, apparently because our quicker promotion has not as yet become an accomplished fact, some of my brother officers who who have not the brains to assist us or the tact to keep quiet, have succeeded in abusing Sir Seymour King through the medium of the military column of the *Morning Post* last May. The matter has only to-day been brought to my notice in about the most out-of-the-way corner of our Indian Empire. Such conduct has aroused indignation among my brother officers and I can only scont it as decisively as politeness allows. I regret the length of my letter, but I know, in justice to one who has been so willing and able to help us, you will permit me, in the name of my brother officers, to place the case before your readers as it stands, and we greatly regret that Sir Seymour King should have had to write to you in reply to the "para." in the *Morning Post*, which he considered reflected on him in connection with his Parliamentary advocacy of the grievances of the Indian Staff Corps in a manner unfriendly, and which was a perversion of facts.

THE ASHANTEE MISSION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave a private interview, on Aug. 12, at the Colonial office, to Mr. H. C. Richards, the newly-elected member for East Finsbury, in reference to the grievances of the Ashantee Princes, who have prolonged their visit to this country in the hope that, with the change of Government, they might succeed in obtaining an interview.

Mr. Chamberlain discussed the question at some length, but said he felt strongly that there should be continuity in Her Majesty's Government, and that was the reason why he had decided to adopt the policy pursued by his predecessor, and decline to give the envoys an opportunity of stating their grievances in person. He was, however, perfectly willing to receive, through the medium of the hon. member for East Finsbury, any statement, either verbally or in writing, which the envoys might desire to bring under his notice. Another point which had weighed strongly with him was the question why, if the practice of sacrificing human beings had long since ceased, as the Ashantees asserted, they should object to the presence of a British Resident, which the Government were determined to have. The next step will probably be the formation of a small committee to, if necessary, wait upon Mr. Chamberlain at an early date.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalid Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co. Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* telegraphed on August 12 :—

Persistent rumours reach here from St. Petersburg of the withdrawal of the Czar from the active guidance of affairs of State and of the gradual assumption of power by the Dowager-Empress, aided by her favourite Ministers, M. Durnovo, Minister of the Interior, and M. Pobyedonostseff, Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod. It is believed that the reason for this may be found in the increasing power of the anti-Teutonic party, whose endeavours to force on an alliance with France at the expense of Germany and England are not fully sympathized with by the young Emperor. The anti-German feelings of the Dowager-Empress are well known.

On the occasion of the jubilee of Baron de Mohrenheim's entry into the diplomatic service (August 13), the Czar conferred upon the Ambassador the Vladimir Order of the first class, accompanied by rescript, in which his Majesty says :—" Your present activity which is directed towards the maintenance of friendly relations between Russia and France, contributes to the accomplishment of the task dear to my heart of strengthening general peace."

The *Daily News'* Odessa correspondent telegraphed on August 13 :—

The *Novoye Vremya*, *Novosti*, and *Sviet* all continues to discuss with much vehemence the question of guarding the Suez Canal and Red Sea route to Russia's far Eastern settlements against any possible blockage by England. The whole purport of the articles contained in each of these journals is the same—that is, they are devoted to the object of inducing France to take the lead in buying over the Negus Menelik to the common purpose of the Franco-Russian alliance. The tone adopted by the *Novoye Vremya* and the *Sviet* with regard to this remotely problematical question is unnecessarily and even ridiculously bellicose. The St Petersburg *Viedomosti* is of opinion that the enormous majority so unexpectedly obtained by Lord Salisbury in the new Parliament will encourage him in his endeavour to form a sort of semi-attachment to the triple alliance in order the more effectually to weaken Russia's freedom of action.

M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, has left St. Petersburg on a tour. It is announced that the Tariff Committee of the department over which M. de Witte presides has been discussing the question of facilitating the export of Russian manufactures and products to foreign countries, and proposes to reduce railway and freight rates towards that end.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

The visit of the German Emperor to Cowes, the utterances of the English Press in connection therewith, and the recent change of Ministry in England have revived in all its vigour the question of the relations between Great Britain and Germany. A Berlin telegram to the *Times* gives a summary of German views on the question awaiting settlement between Great Britain and Germany. Taking the Samoan question first, in which America is also interested, it is characterised in Germany as a "scandal" that, at the end of the nineteenth century, three Powers should uphold an agreement which produces a permanent state of anarchy on the islands under their protectorate. The chances of a reform are not considered very good, but it is believed in some quarters that America also would rouse herself out of her inaction if England took the lead. The chief problem in Africa is that of the delimitation of the Hinterland of Togo. English, German, and French expeditions are travelling through the country, and each Power demands a share and can show treaties with native chieftains recognising its claims. It is not so much from a desire to secure a share of the Hinterland of Togo as to prevent political complications that Germany wishes to set on foot a delimitation of these territories. In South-West Africa there is no actual question at issue between the two Powers, but the recent utterances of Mr. Cecil Rhodes in the Cape House of Assembly on the uselessness of Germany's remaining there and on Walfisch Bay have made a bad impression in Berlin. Finally, there is the question of Witu and the claims for compensation lodged by the brothers Denhardt against England. Perhaps, Germany would not be unwilling to recognize England's right to do what she will with Witu in return for some concession. It appears Germany believes that the influence of England is but little felt. The German Press unanimously declares that England is much mistaken if she thinks she can make a catspaw of Germany.

The Hamburg *Nachrichten* contends that in the Anglo-Russian rivalry, which is the predominant factor in international politics Germany must never gravitate to the side of Great Britain, and must avoid even the appearance of so doing. Apart from this consideration, her policy towards England must be guided by the most scrupulous care of her own interests.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND CHINA.

With regard to the statement telegraphed from Rangoon early this week that a formal protest had been made against the cession of a portion of Keng-hung to France, and that the British Government would shortly receive a reply on the subject, Reuter's Agency is able to state that by the Anglo-Chinese Convention of August, 1894, Great Britain agreed to resign her rights over the Shan State of Keng-hung to China on condition that the latter did not cede any protion of that State to any other Power:—

The full text of the Franco-Chinese Convention of May of the present year has not been made public ; but it is understood that China has only agreed to certain rectifications of the frontier of Keng-hung, and not to the cession of all the territory of that State east of the Mekong River. It is extremely unlikely that China would, under any circumstances, give up the whole, for this part of the State contains the famous Puerh tea-hills, the produce of which is so great a delicacy in Chinese estimation. The portion believed to have been ceded is, however, so considerable that it is expected that the Anglo-Chinese Convention of last year will be declared null and void. It appears probable that the question will be discussed in connection with the negotiations as to the establishment of a buffer State between the British and French possessions in the Mekong country. These will be renewed on the arrival in France of M. Pavie, who will shortly be succeeded in Bangkok by M. de France from Madrid.

The "Daily News'" Odessa correspondent telegraphed on August 12 :—

After passing a high eulogium on the tact and finesse of M. Hanotaux in concluding the new Franco-Chinese treaty of commerce, the "Novoye Vremya" goes on to say that the fact of France having obtained permission for her Annam te railway line to traverse a portion of Chinese territory furnishes a precedent to Russia for a territorial concession in Manchuria for her Siberian railway. "China," it says, "cannot refuse to one of her two best friends a similar courtesy to that which she has granted to the other." The "Novoye Vremya" is more particularly gratified with the success of France in respect to this treaty "because it is another diplomatic rebuff to England in the Far East," and such rebuffs are "all the more pleasing to Russia since we know that the guiding principle of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy is to checkmate Russia at every possible point."

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following candidates were successful in the recent competitive examination for the Indian Medical Service. Thirty-eight candidates competed for sixteen appointments. Marks as appended :—

1 Clemesh, W	2605	9 Bakhla, C R	2279
2 Cochrane, A W R	2591	10 Kukday, K V	2260
3 Lindesay, V E H	2500	11 Rost, E R	2254
4 Wilson, R P	2446	12 Harrison, C B	2248
5 Rimer, N R J	2441	13 Niblock, W J	2222
6 Perry, E L	2413	14 Payne, E Le F	2213
7 Back, J A	2411	15 Lalor, N P O'G	2222
8 Symons, J H	2337	16 Robertson, J C	2212

Mars, as described by Mr. Percy Lowell in the *Atlantic Monthly*, must be a positively ideal place for strong men. In the first place, the Martian man might be three times as big every way without ever discovering it except by interplanetary comparison :—"If he were on earth he would weigh twenty-seven times as much as the human being, but on the surface of Mars, since gravity there is only about one-third of what it is here, he would weigh but nine times as much. Therefore the ratio of his supporting power to the weight he must support would be the same as ours. Consequently he would be able to stand with no more fatigue than we experience. Now, consider the work he might be able to do. His muscles, having length, breadth, and thickness, would all be twenty-seven times as effective as ours. He would prove twenty-seven times as strong as we, and could accomplish twenty-seven times as much. But he would further work upon what required, owing to decreased gravity, but one-third the effort to overcome. His effective force, therefore, would be eighty-one times as great as man's, whether in digging canals or in other bodily occupation. As gravity on the surface of Mars is really a little more than one-third that at the surface of the earth, the true ratio is not eighty-one, but about fifty ; that is, a Martian would be, physically, fifty-fold more efficient than a man."

FRANCE AND THE ROYAL NIGER COMPANY.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs :—

A correspondent of the "Figaro" has had an interview with Sir George Taubman-Goldie, deputy-governor of the Royal Niger Company, who emphatically disclaimed any antagonism to France, and expressed regret that the civilising work of the company should be hampered by conflicts with French Colonial groups. These, however, he knows, are only an insignificant minority, the great bulk of the French people being calmer, more pacific, and interested in commerce. After recapitulating the history of his company and the agressions of French expeditions, Sir George Taubman-Goldie spoke of the insults of the French Press as surprising, considering the tradition of French politeness and the connection of the company with a friendly nation. Replying to questions, Sir George Taubman-Goldie protested against the charge of ill-treating the natives, appealing to the testimony of Sir C. Macdonald and Sir J. Kirk. He claimed credit for having almost killed the trade in spirits. The levy of heavy customs duties was necessitated by the expense of opening up the country. The accounts were carefully audited by the British Government. As to the company's own trade, this year's dividend of 6 per cent. was small considering the risk incurred by the shareholders. The company had no monopoly. It had taken the French and other factories into partnership, much to their advantage, thus, for the first time, solving the problem of colonising with a profit. Any outside firm could trade on the Lower Niger subject to paying the same duties, but it would do better to join the company, for under the old system of competition every factory tried to excite the natives against its rivals. French, Germans, and English had identical interests, and should be on cordial terms, so that they might speak, not of France England, or Germany in Africa, but of Europe in Africa. A little mutual goodwill might settle all questions between England and France, which ought ever to be close friends—rivals only in benefiting humanity.

Lieut Mizon, replying in the "Eclair" to the foregoing ramarks, denies that the Colonial party are a small minority. He insists that the Say-Barua line is not the boundary between English and French possessions, but is simply the southern limit of Algeria. He complains of having been described as a filibuster, though such denunciations are really a tribute to his patriotism. As to his having violated his engagements with the Royal Niger Company, what engagements could he have with a company which, as soon as he enters territories in which it is established, plunders and assaults him ?

THE LATE SIR EDWARD HAMLEY.

The following letters appeared in the "Times" of Aug. 14 :—

It is matter of deep regret that a book written to preserve the memory of an old friend should have provoked a controversy which has not been wanting in bitterness, and which I earnestly desire to see closed. The book was written on what I had every reason to believe was full of information, and the proof-sheets were read and approved by those who, as I had reason to believe, were in full possession of the facts, and were entitled to pronounce an authoritative opinion on the matters dealt with in them. Within the last few days documents and facts not hitherto accessible have been submitted to me, in consultations with common friends, which put a different complexion on several points. Chief among those is the question of the credit of the night march on Tel-el-Kebir—I alluded, of course, to the march of the Second Division—which, I am now convinced, was due to Lord Wolseley alone. At the same time I may be permitted to maintain my general estimate of the life and character of a most distinguished man, and I believe Lord Wolseley and Col. Maurice, the writer of the official history of the campaign, will agree with me that he was a most gallant soldier, a brilliant strategist, and one to whom England owes a debt of gratitude which, perhaps, has never been adequately paid.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Alex. Innes Shand, Carlton Club, Aug. 13.

In accepting fully Mr. Shand's very handsome expressions of regret for his share in the charges which have been made against Lord Wolseley, perhaps you will allow me to add my strong conviction of the perfect good faith with which Mr. Shand has acted throughout. I can only regret the circumstances which tended to mislead him as to the facts. I may further add that nothing can have been more painful to me than to be forced into a position in which I have been compelled to dwell only upon the weak side of one to whom every living English soldier owes a deep debt of gratitude as the "father of modern English military thought," and one of the most gallant and brilliant Englishmen who ever wielded sword and pen.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, F. Maurice. London, Aug. 13.

Mr. E. C. Hamley writes to the "times" to-day pointing out that the arrangements between Col. Maurice and Mr. Shand is entirely personal to themselves, and stating that Sir Edward Hamley's family have no intention of allowing their relative's memory to remain under the aspersions cast upon it.

HIGH COURT.—September 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

306-95—Payne G and S—Cowasjee Dadabhoy Rustomjee vs Peerbhoy Khakeebhoy.

3:2-95—J Peace Hajee Meya Bahu Meya Pathan and others vs Vithal Khakal Bhat and another.

Short Causes

380-95—Khunderao S—Narayenjee Kessowjee vs Eliazar Essoobjee—In person—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

641-92—Tyabjee and Co for Pauper—Nathoo Toolsidas and another vs Poonja Waljee and others—Little and Co and Payne G and S.—Part heard

241-93—Little and Co—Poonja Waljee and others vs M'thibai and others—Payne G and S and Tyabjee and Co.

Defended New Long Causes.

125-95—Muljee and R—Thakersey Rowjee vs Mooljee Jivraj —Payne G and S.

298-95—Payne G and S—Karim Nensey vs G K Bemricks and another—Crawford B and Co.

300-95—James Peace—Goolam Hoosein Abmed Meya and another vs Kazie Mahomed Meya bin Dada Mya—Mirza H Khan.

302-95—Mathubhai and J—Kursondas Purshotam vs Mooljee Jivraj—Payne G and S.

304-95—Little and Co Narondas Canjee vs Foolchand Khooshaldas—Ardesir H and D.

308-95—Ardesir H and D—Hormusjee Postonjee Hongkongwalla and another vs Nowrojee Dadabhoy Nanjee-Wora—Bland and M.

310-95—Tyabjee and Co—Dwarkadas Vizbhukandas vs Meghjee Vallubdass and another—Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Budroodin Tyabjee.)

For Judgment.

162-95—K J Mantri—Nurbudabai vs Manibai and another—Mansookial D and J.

Tyabjee D and Co—In the matter of Act XXXIV of 1858 and in the matter of Thucker Gokaldas Purshotum alleged to be lunatic—Sundervahoo—Petitioner.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

216-25—Wadia and G—Madan Jootha vs Merwanjee Moty and Co, Ld, and others—Bicknell M and M—Part heard.

513-94—Little and Co—Narondas Tulsidas vs The Lord Reay Manufacturing Co, Ld—Nanu and H—Part heard.

146-95—Janardhan and A—Hormusjee Nowrojee Davur vs Dadabhoy Nowrojee Davur and others—Payne G and S and Janardhan and A.

423-94—Bicknell M and M—Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Karimbhoy and another—Ardeshir H and D.

180-95—Nanu and H—Jacob Mahomed Sajun vs Dharma Baloo and others—In person, a pauper.

323-94—Wadia and G—Sheriffbhai Gangjee and others vs Dharsey Maneck and others—Framjee and M, and Payne G and S.

192-95—Bicknell M and M—Mooljee Govindjee vs Tejpal Gadhoo and others—Little and Co.

145-95—Payne G and S—Nancy Peroomahomed vs Albert Durst and others.

From the note-book of a recent traveller in Alsace :—" On my return from Belchen I looked upon the beautiful villages of the Lewen valley, and being a tourist who likes to poke his nose into everything, I turned by chance into the church at Kirchberg. On coming out I took out my watch to regulate it by the clock in the church tower. But there was no clock to be seen. Hence I went into the village inn, and there asked the time. But mine host could not oblige me. ' You see ' he said, ' we have no use for clocks. In the morning we go by the smoke rising from the chimney at the parsonage up on the hill. The parsonage people are very regular. We dine when dinner is ready. At 4 p.m. the whistle of train coming from Massmunster tells us that the time has come for another meal, and at night we know that it is time to go to bed when it is dark. On Sundays we go to church when the bell rings. Our parson is a very easy-going man ; he doesn't mind beginning half an hour sooner or later.' "

The name of the late Mr. Joseph Passmore will be best remembered in connection with the firm of Passmore and Alabaster, the publishers of the late Mr. Spurgeon's sermons. This was by no means the full extent of Mr. Passmore's association with the Tabernacle and its pastor. He was a personal friend of Mr. Spurgeon, who wrote of him : "It is a great comfort to find in Mr. Passmore a deacon, a publisher and a friend." In addition to publishing the whole of Mr. Spurgeon's works and the sermons for 36 years, Mr. Passmore was an active supporter, alike with work and money, of the various Tabernacle institutions, and was one of the original founders of the Orphanage.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 31st OF AUGUST, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° a d also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·579	Calm	3	89·6	77·4	81	0·10	13·03	−8·89
Agra	29·587	SW	2	91·1	77·7	85	0·07	18·87	−2·84
Cawnpore	29·618	WNW	2	86·3	77·1	91	0·17	19·86	...
Allahabad	29·563	WNW	4	84·6	77·3	93	0·40	21·94	−7·17
Jhansi	29·6 6	WSW	4	87·1	76·7	91	0·15	25·97	−4·02
Jacobabad	29·613	S	2	102·5	80·	71	..	2·03	−0·64
Karachi	29·69	SSW	13	89·0	77·8	75	..	4·09	−1·45
Jeypore	29·655	W	5	86·1	73·5	81	0·85	21·19	−0·74
Ajmere	29·691	SW	9	81·4	73·6	86	0·35	23·11	+5·91
Deesa	29·731	SW	10	87·2	72·5	78	0·03	13·76	−6·99
Ahmedabad	29·759	WNW	3	90·2	75·1	77	...	28·62	...
Bhuj	29·712	WSW	16	87·4	74·9	91	...	11·87	+0·29
Rajkot	29·747	W	10	87·9	69·8	76	...	16·79	−6·38
Veraval	29·784	Calm	10	83·5	77·3	87	0·01	14·40	...
Neemuch	29·732	WSW	15	82·8	71·1	89	0·55	22·27	−2·44
Indore	29·746	W	7	85·2	71·1	85	0·02	19·25	−3·28
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	29·745	W	13	90·2	73·1	71	..	17·82	−1·19
Raipur	29·672	WSW	10	86·3	75·6	84	...	39·32	+1·37
Nagpur	29·709	W	7	88·3	74·1	78	...	49·13	+15·41
Amraoti	29·750	SW	11	91·2	71·8	73	...	19·87	−4·39
Akola	29·754	WNW	10	93·9	72·2	66	...	18·69	−5·03
Surat	29·774	SW	L	86·5	74·0	93	0·32	23·82	−12·47
Malegaon	29·792	WSW	10	87·4	70·2	70	..	8·77	−4·77
Bombay	29·814	SW	12	83·1	75·0	37	0·18	51·66	−6·41
Poona	29·8:9	WSW	10	80·6	68·5	82	0·02	15·90	+1·08
Ahmednagar	29·811	W	6	81·3	64·7	72	...	10·90	...
Aurangabad	29·836	WSW	8	88·3	66·7	72	...	21·55	...
Sholapur	29·820	W	12	94·7	66·0	69	...	10·21	−6·48
Ratnagiri	29·832	SW	8	84·4	75·4	82	0·60	77·25	−14·39
Belgaum	29·836	W	16	77·2	64·9	86	0·01	32·03	+0·33
Goa	29·855	NW	9	85·0	75·0	91	0·15	79·75	...
Karwar	29·870	Calm	4	84·1	75·5	91	0·19	96·53	−4·13
Mangalore	29·888	ENE	2	84·3	73·4	87	0·91	113·57	+21·32
Calicut	29·842	NE	8	86·2	73·0	90	0·51	77·13	−1·26
Cochin	29·900	Calm	L	86·2	74·7	91	0·28	57·06	−6·17
Bangalore	29·877	WNW	10	83·3	68·3	83	0·02	12·05	−1·79
Secunderabad	29·767	WNW	11	91·6	70·9	67	...	18·71	−1·21
Masulipatam	29·736	NW	8	91·6	81·1	70	...	38·60	+0·33
Bellary	29·855	W	11	92·2	72·9	69	...	6·08	−0·32
Cuddapah	29·868	W	M	99·2	79·4	69	...	9·55	−4·84
Madras	29·894	SW	6	99·0	76·5	77	0·44	10·66	+0·12
Coimbatore	29·863	SW	5	87·4	72·3	73	...	4·76	+0·91
Trichinopoly	29·848	W	4	91·6	75·4	81	0·31	10·84	+3·65
Negapatam	29·811	SW	8	92·0	74·7	8	...	8·28	+0·43
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Aden	29·733	Calm	8	91·	80·8	51	...	0·09	−0·13

In column 'Wind, Rate per hour." L = Light, M = Moderate F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall: -J J H=0·86 (51·10); G T H=0·50 (51·49); St G H=0·51 (51·77); C P=0·18 (15·66).

Summary.

The barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are north-easterly at Calicut and Mangalore and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Neemuch and 18 at Akola and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the average at Akola Sholapur, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Madras and the minimum in considerable excess at Cuddapah and Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum and Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are small and irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Neemuch, Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin and Madras. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is half its average strength, while that between Bombay and Karwar is about average, thereby indicating the probability of the continuance of light to moderate showers on that coast. Elsewhere scattered showers are to be expected.

The mail steamer Peninsular left Aden on the 26th and reports having experienced up to longitude 52° 30 E., at 8 P.M., on the 27th, light variable winds and southerly swell ; to arrival at about 7 A.M, on the 31st moderate to gentle monsoon, a high to slight sea and cloudy weather.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

Saturday's observations.—Pressure has decreased briskly over Burma and Assam, and changed slightly elsewhere. In Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Khandeish, and North Konkan the pressure has increased, and elsewhere it has decreased. The readings are in the highest extreme in the South, and lowest in the Gangetic Plain. The wind is southerly to easterly in Arakan, Bengal and east of the North-West-Provinces, southerly in Sind, northerly in North Punjab, and between south-west and north-west elsewhere. Calms prevail over the North Gangetic Plain. The force is generally moderate to light. The temperature has inclined to a rise, more especially in the Punjab and the Central Provinces. The mean temperature is normal in Bengal, Bombay, and the Central Provinces, low in North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Gujarat, Central India, Sind and Rajputana, and high in Burma and Madras. The highest maximum is 102·5 in Jacobabad. There is no rain in Upper Burma, West Punjab, and a considerable part of the Peninsula. The weather is showery elsewhere. Tavoy reports over six, Diamond Island over five, and Murree over two inches of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Espl'de. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered	58	98	50	99	51	38	51	12
Saturday, August 31st	0	46	0	50	0	61	0	62
Sunday, September 1st	0	20	0	12	0	10	0	26
Total	59	64	51	61	52	09	52	00
Total fall to Sept. 1st, 1894	72	01	58	81	59	82	51	72
Total fall to Sept. 1st, 1893	72	95	62	85	61	00	57	72

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th August 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·791
Temperature of the Air	78·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	74·6
Relative humidity of Air	·877
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9 8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·0
General Directions of wind*	W,WSW,W,WSW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	366
Fall of Rain	0·62
Total fall during month	15·71
" " year	51·74
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st	0·07

FATAL SHIP COLLISION.

The British steamer Capac arrived at Philadelphia on August 8, bringing seventeen men of the crew of the British ship Prince Oscar. The latter had collided with an unknown ship, and both had sunk. Six men of the crew of the Prince Oscar, and all on board the unknown vessel, were lost. Of the former two men went down with the ship, and four were drowned subsequently through the capsizing of a boat. The survivors spent three days in an open boat without food before they were rescued. They were then picked up by the ship Dharwan, which transfersed them to the Capac.—" Reuter."

Lloyd's Philadelphia agent cables :—The British ship Prince Oscar, from Shields for Iquique, foundered at sea after collision with an unknown ship on the night of July 13, in latitude 9 south, longitude 28 west. Some of the passengers and crew saved, and landed here. The unknown vessel was seen to founder at once, and it is feared that all were lost, as the boats could not be got out in time.

The Prince Oscar lost the following men by the capsizing of a boat:—W. Knight, cook, South Shields, J. Anderson, steward, Liverpool, August Carton, cabin boy, Ostend, Seamen—Oscar Nielson, Sweden, D. Kilep, Isle of Man, E. Petersen, Copenhagen, Captain, officers, and remainder of crew rescued by the Dharwan, from London to Melbourne, and afterwards transferred to the Capac.

The unknown vessel appeared to be large and heavily loaded.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The P and O Co's extra steamer Canton, 2,044 tons, Captain A G Cubitt, cleared on Saturday last for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

The s s Deau, 953 tons, Captain W R Wilson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Bangkok (12th August) via Singapore, with a cargo of timber.

The B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain R Hoare, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

The P & O Co's s s Brindisi, 2,265 tons, Captain R A Peters, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Honkong (13th August), with a general cargo and 63 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo, Mrs Izaber and Mr J Macdonald as cabin and 75 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Vindobona, 2,689 tons, Captain C Belleu, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Kobe (29th July), via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr A Dittrich, Mrs Heller, Lieut B H M Fox, and 18 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRIALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Kaisar-i-Hind, 2,385 tons, Captain F H Seymour, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Ausritalian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Shingapore—Mr R Razonjie, and ten deck. From Sydney Mr, Mrs and Miss Goldspink, child and Mr C Goldspink, From Melbourne—Mr Chamberlain, Mr Wait, Lieut Carey. From Adelaide Mr Fitzroy. From Colombo—Mr Meredith, Mr E Fern, Mr Glanville, Mr Wool, Mr J Campbell, and Mr G Naye and 13 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—August 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Macnab	1472	Wakeford	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
B	Arroyo	3564	Samuel			T Morison & Co
C	Naderi	1168	Macalister	R S Port	31-8	B & P S N Co
F	Fernfield	2025	Coatson	Hull		J Mackintosh
G	Grosnover	530	Brebner	Not fixed		H S Sidick
H	H M S Magdala		Goodridge			H M S Government
H & J	Tennaserim					H M S Government
K	Sabarmati	523		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
K	Venus	134	Lowis	Not fixed		V Ebrahim
L	Bahduri	1589	Keyser			Shepherd & Co
M	Mahanadi	1192	Adam			Shepherd & Co
N	Lindisfarne	3030	Andrew			Ruttonji Bomonji & Co
O	Colaba	1107	Manwaring	R S Port	31-8	M M & Co
P	Thibet	1665	Garet	Not fixed		H C Cassum
Q	Taif	895	Lemiere	Not fixed		H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Satrunji	548	Fakira	Karachi	31-8	Shepherd & Co
Sabarmati	523	Ahmed	Bhownager	31-8	Do.
Ponani	872		Not fixed		Do.
Kaveri	543		Not fixed		Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1	Peninsular	2725	Briscoe	London		P & O S N Co
2	Hispania	2213	Abery	Liverpool	5-9	Graham & Co
3	Benares	1984	Scharfeld	Madras	30-8	J M & Co
4	Canton	2044	Cubitt	China		P & O S N Co
5	Ganges	42.6	Curry	London	6-9	P & O S N Co
6	Rosetta	2039	Wright	China	4-9	P & O S N Co
8	Vindobona	2689	Mersa	Trieste	9-9	A H Lloyds
9	Setos	1234	Wiskam	Zanzibar	3 9	F Heyer
10	Africa	1619	Segelker	Karachi		Glade & Co
14	Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi	3-9	M M & Co
16	Nedjed	1692	Broady	Marseilles	4-9	K N & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

H D Kuphus .... 949 .... B Port Trust

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31	Vindobona (s)	Belleu	Kobe, July 29.
	Deau (s)	Wilson	Bangkok, Aug 12.
	Brindisi (s)	Peters	Hongkong, Aug 13.
	Peninsular (s)	Murray	London, Aug 9.
Sept. 1	LaSeyne (s)	Etienne	Aden, &c.
	Kaiser-i-Hind (s)	Seymour	Shanghai, Aug 13.
	Kirby Hall (s)	....	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Chilka (s)	Hoare	Calcutta, &c.
	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi.
Sept. 1	Nadir (s)	Crebbin	Calcutta, &c.
	Imperatrix (s)	Rassevich	Trieste, &c.

The steamer Canton, Captain Cubitt, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last for Hongkong.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Brindisi, for China, &c.
" Vindobona, for Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
27 Katoria s .... Maclachlan .. Rangoon, Aug 24.
Roma s .... Temperley .. Bombay, Aug 11.
28 Clan Matheson s .. Beer .... Glasgow, July 13.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 27.—Steamer Moshtari.

Aug. 28.—Steamers Palamcotta, City of Venice, Clan MacArthur, Senetor, and Mahratta ; ships Sheila & Kensington.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals. Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Departures. Date.	To
July 31	Mayo R I M's	Simpson	Somali coast.		
August 2	Geni Alava	Avila	Put back		
5	Bramble H M's	Currey	Sea		
9	Thames	Symons	Bombay	20	Bombay
14	Emir	Robson	Cardiff	23	Kurrachee
16	Arab	Nash	Cardiff		
18	Meyun	Mitchell	Perim		Somali coast
	LaSeyne	Etienne	Bombay	24	Bombay
19	Whitgift	Craw	Rangoon	19	Port Said
	Massilia	Harvey	London		Sydney
21	Palestina	Gheraldo	Mussowa	21	Mussowa
	Basuto	Ladds	Persian Gulf.		London
	A Behic	Paydnot	Australia	22	Marseilles
22	Clan MaCay	Roberts	Calcutta		London
	Buluwaya	Clumie	Kurrachee		Port Said
23	D Jemnah	Troeme	Marseilles	23	Zanzibar
	Reichstah	Elson	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	Clyde	Weighell	Bombay		
24	Veletta	Atkins	Australia	24	London
23	Gera	Schuckmann.	Bremen	23	Sydney
24	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast.		Hodeida

Aden 26th August, 1895.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 31.

From Glasgow.

Asia s—25 cases whiky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Hispania s—35 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee ; 50 cases soap, H A Hormarjee.

From Liverpool.

Hispania s—210 boxes barsoap, Hajee Hassam Ahmed ; 12 casks chemical, S C Dhondy and Co.

Clan Maclean s—10 cases medicine, V Bhica and Co.

From London.

Ganges s—4 cases soap, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Hamburg.

Benares s—53 cases glassware, Sallay Mahomed Fazall.

Gutenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Africa s—101 bales brown paper, S A S Dawood ; 2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Dadabhoy.

From Bourdeaux.

Methley Hall s—50 cases liqueur, Dhujeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Antwerp.

Africa s—38 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmull ; 101 cases candles, Abdool A Goolam Hoosin ; 3 cases medicine, M Amersey and Co ; 20 kegs chemicals, M Valjee ; 20 barrels chemicals, C Nathoo and Co ; 7 cases chemicals Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

Benares s—17 cases playing cards, M H Gunny ; 36 cases glassware, R Somejee ; 45 cases glassware, Soomar Shewjee ; 39 cases glassware, J Veerjee ; 34 cases paper, M Essajee ; 250 cases candles, Asgerally and Brother ; 41 cases paper, S A S Dawood.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 31.

For Liverpool.

Hispania s—400 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 1 bale wool, J Jevraj ; 1,731 cwts myrabollams, Ewart Latham and Co ; 65 cases condiments, M Poonjeajee and Sons ; 24 bales wool, A Latiff ; 20 bales cotton fly, Tyabjee and Co.

For London.

Ganges s—20 cases skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 200 cwts deer horns, B Esmall,

For Dunkirk.

Fernfield s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Ikbal s—510 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton and 6,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales hemp 10 bales cotton fly and 27 bales colored waste, Tyabjee and Co ; 997 cwts poppyseed and 2,001 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 163 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Hamburg.

Lindisfarne—420 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

Africa s—1 bale woolen carpets, Glade and Co ; 275 cwts gum Bauer and Krause.

For Marseilles.

Ikbal s—6,000 cwts gram, and 3,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Nedjed s—1,500 cwts gram, Ralli Brothers.

For Trieste.

Vindobona s—2,501 cwts castorseed, Hugo Schwer and Co.

For Hongkong.

Canton s—70 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co ; 511 bales twist, and 30 bales piece goods, Sassoon J David and Co ; 107 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

Rosetta s—32 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

Arroyo s—175 cwts raisins, and 113 cwts jardaloo, R Lachmichand.

For Shanghai.

Canton s—200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 33 bales piece goods, Sassoon J David, and Co ; 75 bales piece goods, David Sassoon and Co.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, AUGUST 13.

8th Hussars—Capt P Langdale is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry.

Royal Malta Artillery—Qmr (with local and temporary rank) and Hon Capt C Grech is placed on retired pay ; Battery Sergt-Major N Vassallo to be Quartermaster (with local and temporary rank) and Hon Lieutenant, vice Hon. Capt C Grech.

Royal Engineers—Lieut-Col and Col W G Cumming C I E (late Madras), Indian Supernumerary List, retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity.

Grenadier Guards—Sec Lieut H W E, Earl of Kerry (University candidate), from 4th Bn the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant vice C C Bigham, resigned.

Scots Guards—Col B B D Campbell, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay to be Colonel to command the Regiment and Regimental District, vice Col W J Gascoigne, promoted.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Lieut-Col F Coningham, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay ; Major T F Ross to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice F Coningham.

Hampshire Regt—Super-Capt H W Smith to be Captain in succession to Major R P Macdonald. D S O, appointed to the Staff.

Doresetshire Regt—Qmr and Hon Capt W Clinch is placed on retired pay.

King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut C W Wilson to be Adjutant, vice Lieut L C D Jenner, who has vacated that appointment.

York and Lancaster Regt—Sergt-Major M J Duggan, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Lieut J Eyvell, retired.

Highland Light Infantry—Qmr and Hon Capt P Sinclair is placed on retired pay.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut-Col E C Money, on completion of four years' service in command of a batalion is placed on half-pay. Major G O Smith to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice E C Money. Capt F M Hext is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Lieut-Col A S Woods on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

Unattached List—The following Gent Cadets from the R M College, to be Second Lieutenants :—S M Tahourdin, H R E Pratt, E E Forbes, W L Dundas, Honorary Queen's (India) Cadet ; G H Sawyer, L R Vaughan, G S Clarke, V G Menzies C D Duxbury, B R Nicholl, W M Fordham, E C L Wallace, K Henderson, O A G Fitzgerald, Queen's (India) Cadet ; E H Waring, L Slater, J A P Manson, Queen's (India) Cadet ; B H Rykes, Honorary Queen's (India) Cadet ; J E T Lane, F L McMahon, A C Harris, Queen's (India) Cadet ; P T Stainforth, Queen's Cadet ; D S Browne, Queen's (India) Cadet I A Keble, F A Magniac, Queen's (India) Cadet ; C C A A Hughes, Honorary Queen's (India) Cadet ; G A McWatters, Queen's (India) Cadet ; W P N Hicks, Queen's India) Cadet.

Staff—Major C H Gordon, the Buffs (East Kent Regt), to be a District Inspector of Musketry, vice Major F Hacket Thompson, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Schools—The following Inspectors of Army Schools (with the honorary rank of Lieutenant) are granted the honorary rank of Captain :—J Masterson and F Major.

Army Chaplains' Dept—The Rev O A W O'Neill, M A, Chaplain to the Forces Third Class, to be Chaptain to the Forces Second Class.

Army Medical Staff—Brigade-Surg-Lieut-Col J H Hughes, M D to be Surgeon-Colonel vice S Archer, retired; Surg-Lt-Col R Exham, to be Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, vice R N Mally, deceased ; Surg Lieut Col J McNamara, M D to be Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel vice J H Hughes, M D. The following Surgeons on probation to be Surgeon Lieutenants :—L F Smith M B, R J Blackham, S H Fairrie, M B, G T K Maurice, R Fawsett, J V Forest, M B, H W Grattan, F E Gunter, J H Campbell, J Grech.

Army Pay Dept—Paymr and Hon Major P A Robinson to be staff Paymaster, vice Hon Lt Col G W Furlong retired.

Half-Pay—Major F A Currie, from the Norfolk Regt to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Brevet—The following Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels L F Heath, I S C ; J Hill, R E ; and T Gracy, R E.

Memoranda—Bde-Surg-Lieut-Col and Temporary Surg-Col W R Hooper, I M S, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Major-General ; Lieut Cols F E Apthorp and F A Curri half-pay, retire on retired pay ; Hon Major Arnold, Naval Ordnance Department (late Assistant F H Commissary-General of Ordnance), is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in accordance with Her Majesty's Order in Council of May 9, 1891.

Indian Staff Corps—The following Colonels are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List — H F H Sewell and H W Blair.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg Lieut H W Joyce, 2nd Vol Batt. the Buffs (East Kent Regt.), to be Surgeon-Lieutenant.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders.—C G Graves-Sawle, to Mohawk ; E P Ashe, to Beagle ; G Langford, to Acorn ; R C Sparks, to Linnet (Aug 12) ; J. Startin, to Barrosa (Sept 2).

Lieutenants—J W Pochin, to Edinburgh (Aug 20) ; J F Grant Dalton, to Ringarooma ; F G Bone, to Pembroke (Sept 2) ; A Gillespie, to Tourmaline ; A L Cay, to Lion ; A S Littlejohns, to Ruby ; F Pierce, to Malabar ; T D Pratt, to Warspite (Sept 9) ; T W B Kennedy, to Ruby ; C P R Coode and H Edwards, to Calypso ; P M R Royds and N L Stanley, to Active ; A J Payne, to Malabar ; H F P Sinclair, to Volage (Sep 16) ; G M K Fair, to Colossus (Sept 16) ; A L Duff, to Vernon (Aug 26) ; W D Boothby, to Royal Arthur (Sept 2) ; T D W Napier, to Vernon (Sept 2) ; R Hudleston, to Repulse (Sept 9) ; W C Easton, R N R, to Canada (Aug 12) ; F M Walker, to Pilot, in command (Sept 2) ; A G Allgood, to Osborne, additional (Aug 16) ; L H Errington, R N R, to Blenheim (Aug 20).

Midshipman—E C Kennedy, to Vivid, supernumerary (Aug 9).

Staff Commander.—H E Wood to Narcissus (Aug 12).

Engineers.—C J Hay, to Australia (Aug 14) ; J O'Neill, to Victory, supernumerary (Aug. 3) ; P D Martell, to Surprise (Aug 20).

Assistant Engineers—P Wheater to Victory, supernumerary (July 30) ; P A Sandeman, to Rainbow ; A D Byrne, to Magicienne (Aug 20) ; E C Smith, to Fearless ; J A Owen, to Rodney ; E M Foster, to Scout ; R R Jury, to Dryad ; G W Jones, to Camperdown (Aug 20), the last seven temporarily ; G H Soullard, to Bellona ; H R Denson and H H Johnson, to Blenheim ; W R Crauford and R W B Andrews, to Empress of India ; R H Grazebrook and J N Tucker, to Royal Sovereign (Aug 20) ; F Bath, to Skipjack ; A R Kempt, to Sybille ; F A Chater, to Ramillies ; E F Baker, to Nile ; J S Sanders, to Anson ; W B Lakeman, to Barfleur ; T R Pendleton, to Hawke ; F Graham, to Hood (Aug 20) ; the last fifteen probationary ; G H Staniaton, to Narcissus (Aug 20) ; F J Charlton, to Endymion, probationary (Aug 20) ; J J Screech, to Halcyon ; P B Richards, to Speedy, both for temporary service (Aug 20).

Surgeons—Surg W Bowden, D S O, to Urgent (Aug 13) ; H B Beatty, to Bellona ; D A Harvey, to Impregnable (Aug 21).

Assistant Clerks—T Healy, L G Wareigh, and A W Kimber, to Royal Sovereign, additional (Aug 13).

Gunners.—R J Herd, to Vernon (July 14) ; G Parfitt, to Bonaventure (additional) (Aug. 6).

Boatswains—D Lewis, to Camperdown ; S D Woolley, to Camperdown for quarterdeck duties ; F Maidment to Neptune (Aug 9) ; H W Horn, to Alexandra ; J Prentice, to Hecla (Aug 24) ; J Vosper, to Inconstant (Sept 4).

Carpenter—T P Jeffrey, to Cambridge (Aug 24).

Coastguard.

Lieutenant—A C Heathcote, at Falmouth (Sept 2).

Admiralty, Aug 7,1895—The undermentioned Asst-Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, viz :—J E Haves, A R Grant, E Chisman, G S Holgate. E Carter, G E A Crichton, J McLaurin, and O A Morris (July 1).

The undermentioned Asst.-Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Acting Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, viz :—W P Leahy (May 18), F W Marshall (July 1).

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

(India Office, August 16.)

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H J Newton, B	Capt J C B Craster
Mr J R Lee, B	Capt R F H Anderson
Mr G H R Hart, B	Major-Gen G C Bird, C B
Mr A Bewley, M	Major B M Allen
Lt E Eardley Wilmot	Lt W R B Colan
Capt C G Nurse	Comdr W Aves, R I M
Capt P G Huggins	Condr J S Rush

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W H Lee, B, 2 mos	Surg-Lieut G Bidie, 3 mos
Mr T Benson, B, 2 mos	Lieut J Parker, 1 mo
Mr H H D Johnston, B, 6 mos	Capt C J Mellis, 3 mos
Mr C A Fraser, B, to Dec 2	Lieut M A B Kappey, 3 mos
Mr C E Housden, B, 1 mo	Capt W P Anderson, 3 mos
Mr C J Hogg, B, 6 mos	Col G E Erskine, 3 mos
Mr S N Squire, Bo, to Jan 16, 1896	Lieut D R Adye, 2 mos
	Lieut W G Windham, 2 mos
Lt-Col G W Anson, 6 weeks	2nd Lieut E R Wetherall, 4 mos
Surg-Capt J G Hojel, 10 days	
Capt G W Lilly, 3 mos	Capt C V Mainwaring, 10 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr G C Charles, B	Surg-Lieut-Col J Moran, B
Mr W Gollan, B	Dr A F R Hoernle, B
Mr T M Moore, B	Mr C W Martin, M
Mr P H Ripley, B	Mr J J Cotton, M
Mr A Pedder, B	Mr A W Peet, M
Mr H F P Tulloch, B	Mr G C Whitworth, Bo
Mr B B Newbould, B	Mr C N Clifton, Bo
Mr A J Gillman, B	Capt C V Mainwaring
Mr E B Peacock, B	Capt H Kennedy
Mr J Phillips, B	Capt T H Smith
Surgn-Major D Basu, B	Major A Pringle
Lt-Col H A Vincent, B	Lieut A J Caruana
Sec-Lt F S Keen	Lieut R L Carnegy
Surgn-Capt F G Maidment	Lieut F W Birch
Gunner C W Bracey	

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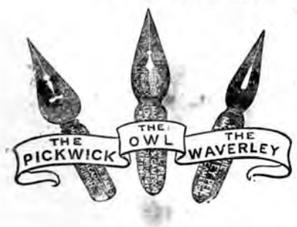

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MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.

Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

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Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from failing, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*

TESTIMONIALS.

Miss ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used KOKO for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

Has Done Much.—Mr. E. W. COOPER, 33, Bailey Street, Luton, Beds., writes—"In a few weeks your 'Koko' has done much to prove its own merits. No doubt by my recommendation you will receive further orders."

From "The Profession."—Mr. HENRY WEST LAND, of Poole's Theatre, Strand, W.C., writes—"'Koko' will certainly arrest the falling off of the hair, strengthen and increase its growth. I have recommended it to many friends, and in every case it has given great satisfaction."

Thousands on File.—Every Extract printed we have, together with thousands of other unsolicited testimonials and duplicate orders, are on file in their original envelopes, just as they have been received from people all over the Kingdom.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

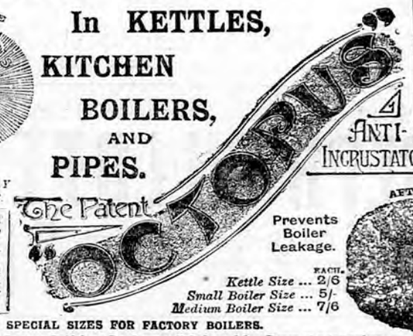
Collects the 'FUR'

In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

BEFORE USE

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."



Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus,' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

AFTER USE

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.

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GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD!

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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BOOTS & SHOES
ARE WELL KNOWN
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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

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CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.
These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
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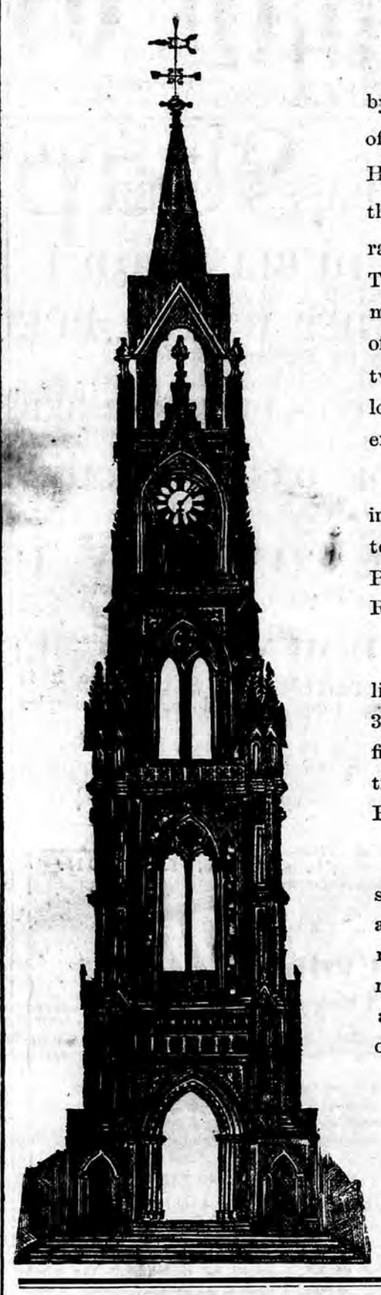
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

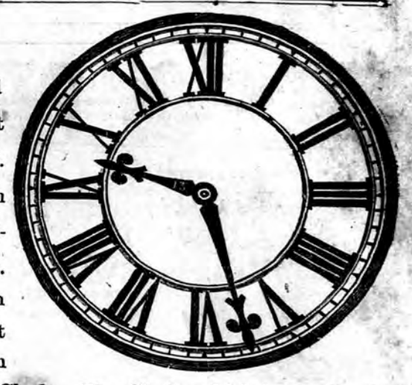
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.
BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.
Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.



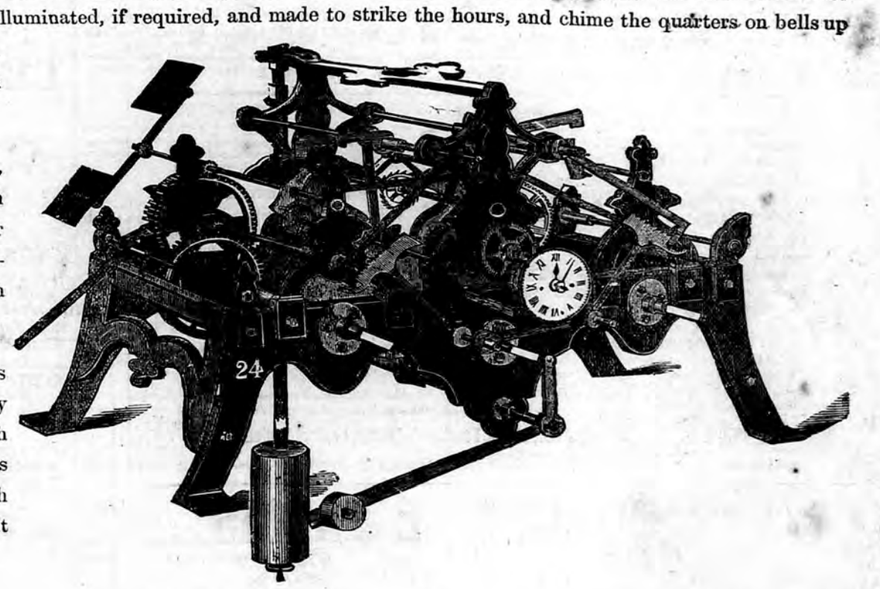
TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.

We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.



Enquiries and orders should be accompanied by a plan and elevation, with notes of all measurements relating to the part such as thickness of wall, height of chamber space, &c.

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LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!
THE MOST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA.
STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.

BILLIARD LAMPS.
6-LIGHTS, FITTED PERFECTLY STORMPROOF, WITH GREEN CARD-BOARD SHADES.
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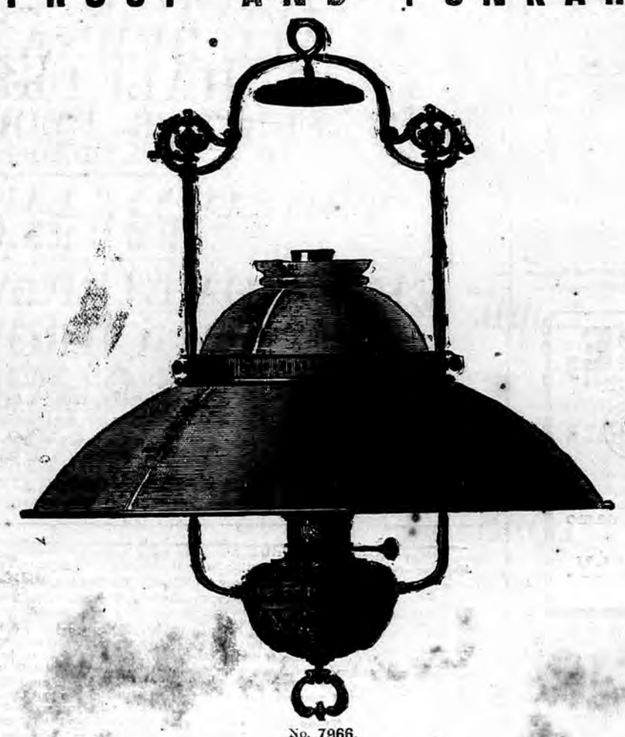

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BILLIARD LAMPS.
SINGLE, FITTED WITH LARGE AND POWERFUL NOT STORMPROOF CENTRAL DRAUGHT BURNERS, AS PER ILLUSTRATION, IN LARGE VARIETY.
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ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS
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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, THE AGED.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S Trade Mark.
"GLOVE-FITTING"
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The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
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Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
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TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.

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CELEBRATED
LYNX
POCKET BINOCULAR.

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THOUSANDS sold annually. The best value ever offered. The LYNX POCKET BINOCULAR is not a toy but an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power, measuring only 2⅜ inches by 3⅜ inches.
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Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
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